State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXV. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887. NO. 7

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT
is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with
NEATNESS, DISPATCH,
AND AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

The Government revenues continue to exceed the estimates nearly $1,000,000 per day on an average. This certainly shows a substantial business recovery.

A Philadelphia newspaper desires its readers to believe that a large terrapin was nailed in a box and given neither food nor drink for three months, and that when it was taken out it was found to weigh an ounce more than it did when it was put in.

A tunnel is projected, to be bored under Gray's Peak in the Rocky Mountains. It will be placed 4,441 feet below the summit of the mountain, will be 25,000 feet (nearly five miles) long, and will give direct communication between the valleys in the Atlantic slope and those of the Pacific side, with a shortening of some three hundred miles in the transmontane distances.

Mr. Robert Capper proposed, in the British Association, a railway to connect the heart of Africa with London in ten days, as "a feat worthy of the age we live in." He would advocate the building of a railway from the two rivers, Niger and Congo, toward each other, and north and south, at the rate of a mile a day, to form a spine through the continent.

R. P. Rockwell, Editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, who has made a recent visit to the coal and iron regions of Tennessee and Alabama, says that that part of the country is "booming" more than any other. He never saw anything like the development of the mining resources of the South or the enterprise and push those in whose hands the business is are displaying.

Professor Baldwin of Dublin places the average yield of milk per cow in England, Ireland and Scotland at 400 gallons a year, and the gross product at 1,600,000,000 gallons a year. Different experts have estimated the average capacity of the cows in the United States at about the same figure, between 3,000 and 3,500 pounds a year. It is only by bearing these figures in mind that one can appreciate the room there is for improvement by introducing improved stock, and considering that the number of cows devoted to butter-making far exceeds that of those devoted to other purposes, the field is practically unlimited.

The Boston *Post* has been making calculations as to what a man "takes out of himself" when he chases after a moving train. The following conclusions are reached: "The mental disturbance in such cases must add, I should judge, about twenty beats a minute to the action of the heart, so that he who runs for a train at the speed of ten miles a hour is really taking it out of himself at the rate of twenty miles an hour; and if, as must frequently happen, the runner is conscious of this fact, why, then, at least five heart beats more a minute must be added as the effect of such mental introversion, and thus the margin of safety becomes exceedingly small."

Dr. Blaine, in a recent paper read before the New York Adademy of Medicine, asserted that tuberculosis or consumption can be conveyed into the systems of human beings who feed upon milk or beef derived from animals that are afflicted with the same disease. He then declared that two per cent. of all cattle killed for the New York market are affected with tuberculosis, and that twenty one per cent. of all milch cows have the disease in a more or less dangerously developed form. If this is true it is easy to account for the prevalence of that terrible disease, consumption, which annually destroys so many people. Other diseases are said to be communicated in the same way. The New York *News* thinks there ought to be stricter inspection of the city's food supplies, and greater restrictions enforced on those who provide the people with these things.

About 20,000 people are annually destroyed in India by animals, and of these nineteen are said to be bitten by snakes. The number of human victims tends to increase, in spite of the fact that the number of wild beasts and snakes destroyed has doubled in the last ten years, and that the Government reward paid for their extermination has risen proportionately. Nearly 2 1-2 lakhs of rupees (about $125,000) were thus paid in 1884. Next to venomous reptiles, tigers claim most victims. Ten years ago wolves, mostly in the Northwest provinces and Oudh, killed five times as many people as of late years; but the extermination of wolves seems to be going on rapidly. Leopards are the alleged cause of death to about 200 human beings annually. Apart from the loss of human life, the returns show an annual destruction of 50,000 head of cattle.

The fact that during the recent cold weather there was much loss of cattle in transportation from Texas to Chicago, leads the New York *Tribune* to say editorially: "Cattle kept in closely packed cars two or three days without fodder or water necessarily become diseased and consequently unfit for food. Reduced in flesh by starvation, their blood fevered by thirst, their nervous systems disordered by the crowding and jolting on the railroad, these poor creatures are hurried to the stockyards, and often before they have had a chance to repair the fatigue of the journey they are converted into beef. Such meat is not wholesome and should not be marketable. The men who care nothing for the sufferings of dumb beasts, and are reckless as to the effect of putting unwholesome meat on the market, would undoubtedly see the wisdom of treating their cattle with decent humanity if they found that their brutal methods cut down their profits."

A new industry has been started in Vermont for collecting the the cones of the white or spruce pines and extracting the seed from them, which are then sent to France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, to renew the forests there that have been cut down. Each bushel of cones yields about two pounds of seed.

The difficulty of sighting rifles in the dark in warfare has been ingeniously overcome by the use of luminous paint. A small luminous bead is clipped on to the rifle over the fore-sight, and another over the rear-sight when used at night in reply to an enemy's fire, forming two luminous sights. The British War Office authorities have had some of these sights under trial for the past six months, and have now given their first order for some.

Archibald Leeser, who went to the army during the civil war, from Syracuse, N. Y., and was last heard of as one of Sherman's soldiers marching to the sea, joined his family again recently at Elizabeth, N. J. He has had a varied experience. First he was wounded, then fell into the hands of the Confederates, had brain fever, recovered with memory all gone, wandered about as a lunatic, went to Texas, joined the cowboys, was shot and scalped by Indians and recovered again with memory restored. Then he recollected that he had left a wife and children, and some months ago started East to find them. He could discover no trace of his family, however, until he accidently met a man from Elizabeth in New York who knew them. His children are grown up, and his wife had not married again during his long absence. She failed to recognize him at first, but when he related incidents in their courtship, she concluded that he was in truth her long lost husband, and flung herself into his arms. Here is a story which fiction could not well outdo.

Whatever the exact relative strength of the three great standing army powers of Europe (France, Germany and Russia) may be, no one can dispute that the keeping of 7,000,000 men almost constantly under arms is detrimental to national or continental prosperity. England's 250,000 sinks into insignificance compared with the gigantic army-roll of these three kingdoms; but Austria has a standing army but slightly inferior in point of numbers to that of Germany, and Italy and Turkey can each put hundreds of thousands of soldiers into the field. Thus Europe has become a veritable continent of soldiers—an armed camp. The taxes necessary to maintain these literally countless masses, to clothe them in dazzling costumes, and to equip them with the newest patterns of life-destroying weapons, are prodigious. Nor is this the only, or indeed the worst, effect of this militarianism run wild. Trade and commerce are affected to an extent described as appalling, and Bismarck did not overstate the case when he said that a few more years of tension such as now existed must involve the most prosperous nation in ruin.

Artificial Precious Stones.

The trade in artificial precious stones has become quite important, and the manufacture of them has reached a considerable degree of perfection. The products of some of the shops would almost deceive an expert, but the test of hardness is still infallible. The beautiful "French paste," from which imitation diamonds are made, is a kind of glass with a mixture of oxide of lead. The more of the latter the brighter the stone, but also the softer, and this is a serious defect. The imitation stones are now so perfectly made and are so satisfactory to those who are not very particular, that their influence begins to be felt in the market for real stones. By careful selection of the ingredients and skill and attention in manipulation, the luster, color, fire, and water of the choicest stones are, to the eyes of laymen, fully reproduced. There are a few delicacies of color that can not be perfectly given, for they depend on some undiscoverable peculiarities of molecular arrangement and not on chemical composition; but the persons who are to buy the stones know nothing of that. Yet Sidot, a French chemist, has nearly reproduced these peculiarities, including the dichorism of the sapphire, with a composition of which the base is phosphate of lime. Two other French chemists, Fremy and Feil, have produced rubies and sapphires having the same composition with the genuine stones and nearly equal hardness.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Precocious Bertie.

Little Bertie Miller, three years old, has long had a deep yearning to know what was inside the head of his sister's big doll. So, the other day, he found a tack hammer and, by the aid of that simple instrument, satisfied his cuoiosity.

"Oh, Bertie, cried his mother as the smash of china brought her to the scene of the experiment; "how could you do it. How could you do it, Bertie?"

"Easy," replied Bertie, with a bland and self-satisfied smile.

Like most children Bertie is full of policy and whenever he has reason to think that he is about to be scolded or punished he practices his most winning wiles to divert the attention or secure the favor of his mother. Not long ago the latter reproved him for pinching his kitten and said: "Now, I'm going to pinch you so you can see how it feels."

"Oh, mamma, cried Bertie, smoothing her cheeks affectionately, "What pitty f'eckles you have. Your f'eckles ain't b'ack like most people's is."

But he got pinched all the same.

On another occasion, while the family doctor was making a visit in the house, Bertie stood at the window gazing fixedly at his horse, a very lean and sorry-looking animal.

"What are you thinking of, Bertie?" asked the doctor.

"I 'tink your horsie have such fat bones," he replied. "Dey so fat dey just 'lick out."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Getting Anxious.

"Ma," said Clara, "I think I'll have my new seal-brown suit trimmed with bows to match."

"Humph!" said the father, "you won't succeed."

"Why not, pa?"

"Well, none of your beaux seem to match."—*New York Sun.*

UNITY.

One law there is for every grain of sand
And every star. Howe'er the sand be blown
By shifting winds about, or shoreward thrown
By surge of wave resistless, yet the Hand
That on the farthest star lays strict command,
To hold it fast in orbit all its own,
Not for one breath-space leaves the speck alone,
But brings it still at last, as first was planned.

So is't with spirits, too: one law there is,
Here where we toss and turn so aimlessly,
The sport of whim and chance, and yonder, where
They move in rest, their souls encircling His.
The wave will pass, the wind lie down, and we
With them shall rest, their full obedience share.

—*Bradford Torrey.*

GRIM WALKER'S REVENGE.

Between the years 1863 and 1865 a full thousand people heard the story of Grim Walker. That was during the fiercest part of our civil war, and minor incidents were speedily absorbed and forgotten. I doubt if there are a score of people living to-day who can recall the details of this singular man's adventures, and I do not remember that anything save a brief outline of the massacre of his family has ever appeared in print.

I was a pony express rider on the Overland route. That meant helping to guard stages, carrying a light mail on my saddle, forwarding dispatches, taking my turn to act as agent of some stable, and various other things which need not be explained. There were then several great trails leading west from the borders of civilization, and all were more or less traveled, but the favorite routes were from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, the one being known as the northern and other as the southern route. I was on a route along the Platte River west of Fort Kearney, which was sometimes fifty miles long, and sometimes 125, according to the way the Indians were behaving, and the number of men we had for service.

Grim Walker was a pioneer named Charles. O. Walker, from near Iowa City. He was a giant in size, naturally sour and taciturn of disposition, and his family consisted of a wife and three children. While the country was excited over the civil war, and travel by the Overland had almost come to a stop, except in cases of necessity, Walker and others formed an immigrant party to make a push for the golden land. When I first heard of them they numbered twenty wagons and sixty or seventy people, and were on the Platte, east of Kearney, which was then dangerous ground. When the outfit reached Kearney, some were for turning back, others for electing a new Captain, others for settling down near by and establishing ranches. It seemed that there were three or four different factions in the party, and several bitter quarrels had resulted. In the then state of affairs 200 brave and united men could have scarcely hoped to reach the Colorado or Wyoming line, for the Indians were up in arms on every trail, and thirsting for blood and scalps. When it was known, therefore, that Grim Walker, as he had come to be known, had been elected Captain of a faction and intended to push on at the head of only seven families, which could muster but nine fighting men, soldiers, hunters, Indian fighters, and overland men argued and scolded and predicted. Not an argument could move Grim Walker. Not a prediction could frighten one of his adherents. It appeared to them to be a case where manhood and pride were at stake, and when it was hinted that the military would restrain them they made secret preparations and departed at night. It was an awful thing for those bigoted and determined men to drive their wives and children, consisting of twenty two people, to a horrible death, but nothing short of a battle with the military would have stopped them.

They left Kearney one night about 10 o'clock, drawing away quietly and traveling at their best speed. They could not have gone ten miles before being discovered by the Indians. A party of twenty of us left over the same trail at noon next day, and we had gone only fifteen miles when we found evidences that the little party, which was keeping along the Platte, had been attacked. This must have been about daylight. Soon after sunrise they had been driven to shelter in a grove of cottonwoods, but before reaching it one of the men had been killed and scalped, a wagon had broken down and been abandoned, and stray bullets had killed a woman and a child as they cowered down behind the cargo of the wagons. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we came to the grove, driving away the last of the savages, but we were too late. Such a spectacle as we there beheld was enough to sicken the heart of the bravest Indian fighter. The little party had been attacked by about 300 redskins, and the fight had lasted for half a day. As near as we could figure from blood spots on the earth fourteen Indians had been killed, and there were bloody trails to show that as many more had been wounded. The foolhardy men had died game as an offset. We made out that their camp had been carried by a charge, and that the last of the fighting was hand to hand. Five of the women had been carried off into horrible captivity, while all others had been butchered—all save Grim Walker. The bodies had been cut and hacked and mutilated in a terrible manner, but we could have identified Walker by his size, even had he been decapitated. The immigrants' horses had all been killed, the wagons plundered and burned, and the savages were bundling up some of the plunder when we came in sight and drove them away. All that was left us was the sad work of burying the corpses.

A month later we heard that Grim Walker had escaped from the fight, breaking out of the grove and riding off on a horse just as the conflict closed in. Men belonging to the Overland had met and talked with him east of Kearney. He had three wounds, but seemed unconscious of them as he briefly related the story of the fight, and vowed that he would have the lives of five Indians for every white person who had perished. Nothing further was heard of him until June of the following year. I was then in Government employ as a scout and despatch rider, and was on the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River, twenty miles west of Fort McPherson, riding with two other scouts, when we came upon Grim Walker. He had gone east after the massacre, and had built for himself a bullet-proof wagon. It was a great cage on wheels, and everything about it was made of iron. Wheels, box, bottom, top—every part of it was bullet proof. It was pierced or loopholed in fifty places for musketry, ventilated at the top, and was drawn by four mules. The man must have had considerable means at his disposal to pay for a vehicle like that, and he had come all the way from Council Bluffs alone. The interior was fitted up with a sleeping berth, iron tanks for holding food and water, and he had come back to the plains to keep his vow. But for his grimness the idea would have raised a laugh. He must have been en route for many long days, and he certainly had passed through many perils. We heard afterward that as he reached the fort one afternoon, and it became known that he would push on, every effort was made to dissuade him. For a time he was silent—grim—deaf. Then he pointed to the northeast and said:

"There lie the bones of my children and friends, and I will not rest until I have avenged them twice over."

They told him the country was alive with hostiles, and that every rod of the way was beset with perils; but as the sun went down he harnessed his mules to the iron tongue, climbed into the saddle, and without nod of farewell to any one he rode to the west in the gathering gloom—more grim, more determined, more of a devil than a human being. He had traveled a good share of the night over a country in which death lurked in every ravine, but the watchful savages had not espied him. He had traveled until mid-afternoon next day along a trail where savages outnumbered the snakes twenty to one, but somehow they had missed him. We were riding at full speed for the fort, keeping the shelter of the dry ravines and the valleys, and expecting at any moment to be pursued, when we ran upon Grim Walker. His wagon stood on the open prairie, at least half a mile from the river and the shelter of the cottonwoods. The four mules had been unharnessed and turned out to graze, and the man was cooking his supper at a campfire, the smoke of which would draw Indians for ten miles around. Our astonishment when we found him there alone kept us dumb for a few minutes. We sat on our horses and stared at him, and he greeted our presence by a mere nod. When I recognized him as Grim Walker I began to suspect the enterprise he had on foot, and after I had put a few questions he briefly explained:

"I am here to kill Indians. You can look my wagon over if you want to."

It was what I have described. He had a barrel or more of fresh water, a lot of flour and meat, a small stove to cook on, and a perfect arsenal of firearms. It was evident that the Indians could not get at him with bullets nor tomahawk, nor fire, and it would take weeks to starve him out. There was only one thing that troubled the man. His stock would be killed off at once when he was attacked, and he would then have no way of moving his wagon. We helped him out of his dilemma by agreeing to take the animals to the Fort. The harnesses were piled into his house, and it was understood that he would come for the mules when he wanted them. He had a compass, and we gave him the exact bearings, and as we rode away he was preparing to toast another piece of meat, seeming utterly unconcerned over the dangers of his surroundings. As to what happened him during the next three weeks I had a few meagre details from his own lips, but plenty of information from warriors who afterward became "friendly." That is, when licked out of their boots half a dozen times, their villages destroyed, many of their ponies shot, and their squaws and children driven to temporary starvation, they cried for peace in order to recruit and make ready for another campaign.

The campfire which Grim Walker built saved the three of us from being ambushed. A warrior told me that forty savages were between us and the fort when the smoke led them to believe that a large party of immigrants must be camped in the bottoms. It could only be a large party which would dare build such a fire in a hostile country. The warriors were all drawn off by a signal to attack the larger game, and before sundown that evening two hundred murderous redskins were opening their eyes very wide at the site of the one lone wagon anchored on the prairie under their noses. How did it get there! Where were the horses or mules? Was it occupied? They must have asked themselves these questions over and over again, but there stood the wagon, grim, silent, mysterious. The whole band finally moved down for a closer inspection, believing the vehicle had been abandoned, and hopeful that something in the shape of plunder had been left behind. They had come close—they had entirely surrounded the vehicle—when a sheet of flame darted from one of the portholes, and Grim Walker had begun to tally his victims. Before the redskins could get out of range he had killed seven of them, using shotguns and buckshot. It was only when they came to return the fire that the savages discovered what sort of a vehicle had been hauled out there among them. They waited hundreds of bullets before they ceased firing, and with a rifle Walker killed two more of them before night set in.

The superstitious nature of the Indian would have driven him away had he not burned for revenge. And, too, it was argued that the wagon must contain something of great value to have been built that way, and greed was added to the thirst for vengeance. They believed that the bottom of the box, at least, was of wood, and about three hours after dark a number of warriors, each having a bunch of dry grass under his arm, crept forward to the vehicle to start a fire under it. They crept as noiselessly as serpents, but before a man of them had passed under a double-barreled shotgun belched forth its contents, and two more bucks set out for the happy hunting grounds. Next day, refusing to believe that a wagon could be bullet proof, the Indians opened a fusilade, which was maintained for two hours. They were behind trees and logs and other cover, and not a shot was provoked in response. Various schemes were concocted to get at the wagon, which was finally believed to contain a party of hunters, but none promised success. At noon, however, a number of young warriors volunteered to carry out a plan. There were twelve of them, and they were to approach the wagon in a wide circle. The idea was to seize and upset it, and thus render the occupants harmless. The circle was made, and it gradually narrowed until the signal for a rush was made.

The man within—grim, silent, watchful—let the circle close, and the warriors seize the wheels before he opened fire. It would have taken a dozen stout men to have lifted two of the wheels off the ground. He shot down three of them and the others fled in terror, and half an hour later the siege was abandoned and the Indians were moving off. For two long weeks the wagon remained on the spot, an object of curiosity to scouts and hunters—an object of awe and menace to the savages. Then, one morning, just at daylight, Grim Walker came into Fort McPherson for his mules. He was going to move his iron cage to new fields. He replenished his provisions, and inside of two hours was off again, having spoken less than fifty words during his stay. It seemed as if he had grown taller, fiercer, more grim and revengeful. There was something pitiful in knowing that he alone had survived the massacre; something appalling in the knowledge that he had become a Nemesis whom nothing but blood would satisfy.

The wagon was moved north to the head-waters of the Saline Fork. One who has been over the route will wonder how it could have been done. It was attacked there one forenoon about 10 o'clock by a band of thirty warriors who had been raiding on the Solomon's River. The mules were staked out, and Grim Walker sat at his camp fire. The warriors charged up on horseback, believing they had a hunter's or surveyor's outfit, and while they stampeded and secured the mules, four of them were killed from the loopholes of the cage. They came back again, and another was killed and two were wounded. Then they discovered what sort of an enemy they had to deal with and withdrew. Grim Walker and his wagon remained there for a month. When the Indians would no longer come to him he set out in search of them, and he became a veritable terror. Twenty different warriors whom I interviewed between 1864 and 1867 told me that Walker was more feared than a hundred Indian fighters. He killed everything he came to that was Indian, including squaws, ponies, children, and dogs. No camp felt safe from him. He had the ferocity of a hungry tiger and the cunning of a serpent. He used his iron wagon as headquarters and made raids for fifty miles around. During the summer our scouts saw Walker or his wagon once a fortnight. He was last seen alive on September 2, on the Republican River, when he had a fresh Indian scalp at his belt. He had then blown up his wagon with gunpowder and abandoned it, although he did not state the fact. His hair and beard had become long and unkempt, his clothing was in rags, and there could be no doubt that he had gone mad. On the 15th of the month, as I rode with an escort of soldiers south of where he was seen on the 2d, and fifty miles from the spot we found him dead. He lay on a bare knoll, on the broad of his back, with his arms folded over his breast and his rifle by his side. His eyes were wide open, as if looking at the buzzards sailing above him, and we soon satisfied ourselves that he had died from natural causes. He had a dozen scars and wounds, but disease had overpowered him, or his work had been done. He had exacted a full measure of vengeance. Better for the Indians had they let his immigrant party pass on in peace, for he had brought mourning to a hundred lodges.—*New York Sun.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

India rubber was brought to Europe from South America in 1730.

William Gea of Edinburgh first practiced the art of printing from stereotyped plates.

There is a "whistling well" on a farm in Clare County, Mich. It is 130 feet deep and whistles loudest just before a storm.

A check for one cent was drawn in New York by the government in favor of an importer who had paid excess of duty to that extent.

A boat containing fourteen persons has been successfully worked on the Seine with artificial wings acting on the air and propelled by a rotating wheel.

Birds of prey fly so swiftly and for such a length of times that a falcon once lost in the forest of Fontainebleau, in the centre of France, was found the following day at Malta, more than a thousand miles distant.

The "black stone of Mecca" is a colored stone contained in a small oratory of the Temple of Caaba at Mecca, Arabia. It is held in the utmost veneration by the Mohammedans as having been given by an angel to Abraham.

Canton, China, produces more than nine-tenths of all the fire-crackers used in the world. The principal manufacturers contract with the Chinese government for the services of convicts, paying at the rate of three cents a day for each convict. All the work is done inside the prisons.

In 1750 the pious people of New England were much alarmed by several young Americans getting up a theatrical representation of "Otway's Orphan." Some years later a company of actors from London played in New York and Philadelphia. They were excluded from Massachusetts by law.

The Hancock House was a famous old mansion which stood until within a few years in Boston. It was erected in 1737, and was the residence of Governor John Hancock (1731–1793). The Governors of Massachusetts with the Council were for a long period of years in the habit of dining in this mansion annually on Election Day. It was taken down in 1863.

In their search for the philosopher's stone, the old alchemists left untried no mixture of familiar or unfamiliar ingredients. An ancient work, entitled: "The Gold-Maker's Guide," furnished this promising formula: "Take of the gall of a black tom cat, killed when the night approacheth, one part; of the brains of a night owl, taken from out its head when the morning dawneth, five parts; mix in the hoof of an ass when the tide turneth; leave it till it doth breed maggots; place it on thy breast-bone when the moon shineth bright—and—thou wilt see a sight which the eye of mortal man ne'er beheld afore."

The Modern Cook-Book Dinner.

The modern recipes for making cheap dishes are framed upon the supposition that you are to obtain the materials of manufacture for nothing. They should be written in this form: Go to the market and beg a beef-bone from the butcher; steal a couple of parsnips and half a dozen of potatoes out of the peddler's cart; get your grocer to trust you for half a pound of rice; borrow from your neighbor a cupful of flour; from another neighbor a hod of coal; put your bone into a quart of water and let it stew slowly; slice your potatoes and parsnips; get an onion somewhere and slice it also; put these in with the bone; stew two hours and add your flour; simmer twenty minutes and serve. This dinner will supply a father and mother and twelve children, and there will be enough left to feed four tramps. Cost, one-hundreth part of a cent for match to start fire. Who would be poor?—*Boston Courier.*

The exports of frozen meats from New Zealand are reported to be about 700,000 carcasses of mutton annually.

A LARGE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE BIGGEST GATHERING OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

A Class of Three Thousand Scholars —A New and Successful Plan of Instruction.

The Central Mission Sunday-school has over 4,500 children on its rolls, with an average attendance of over 3,000. It is not only the biggest Sunday-school in the United States, but it is almost twice as big as the next biggest, and in the matter of attendance, so far as is known, it is head and shoulders, so to speak, above any other Sunday-school in Christendom.

Where the children all come from is a mystery. Maybe Mr. Holmes could tell. Mr. Holmes is the founder, teacher, superintendent, and general manager of the school, and should know all about if anybody does. He says they come from "all around." But 4,500 of them, and hardly any of them over ten years old! —just think of it! The school is one of the wonders of Chicago, and is worth traveling a hundred miles to see. Along about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoons Clybourn avenue from Halsted to Orchard street begins to swarm with children. They don't come singly, but in groups—in threes and fours, in tens and twenties, in hundreds and thousands—before one has time to wonder at it the whole street is blocked with lively youngsters. All classes are represented—a laughing, crying, mischievous, well-behaved, modest, impudent, romping, quiet, ragged, well-dressed multitude of little imps and angels. Maybe Mr. Holmes would call them little angels. Maybe Mr. Holmes's biggest policeman would call them little imps. For two policemen keep order there every Sunday.

The children begin to gather about 2, and by 2:30 there are usually about 2,000 on the ground. By that hour they begin to form in sections on the street. Some of them, it will be observed, carry blue banners. The banners are suspended on long poles, and each pole is tipped with a tin spear. Each banner has a different number painted on it in large white figures. For instance, here is a square-shouldered little woman of about eight who is carrying a banner numered "18." A little boy with a kettle-drum has beaten a tattoo—the signal to "get ready." The little girl with the "18" banner goes down nearly to the corner of the street, raises her banner in the air, and stands steady. Presently a host of other little girls of about the same size—whose earliest Sunday-school lesson has been that they belong to "Section 18"—gather around the little girl with the banner. Then the drum beats again and the little girls form in line, with their standard-bearer in the van. Meantime about forty other standard-bearers have been gathering their hosts around them in similar fashion. The full strength of each company is 100—the school being divided into sections of 100 pupils, and there are about forty-five of these companies or sections, all told. Once more the drum is beaten, and then the march begins. "Section 1" takes the lead and marches upstairs to the big diamond-shaped school-room—the shape of the diamond on the ace of diamonds, not the shape of a diamond one would wear in his scarf pin. "Section 2" follows, and then "Section 3," and so on until all are inside and seated.

This Sunday-school is taught like no other Sunday-school in the universe. There are no teachers and classes in the ordinary sense; the whole school of 3,000 or more is one big class, and its teacher is Mr. Holmes. If Mr. Holmes were to ask his class: "Who was it dropped dead because he told a lie?" there would be no smart boy at the head to jump up and get all the credit for the answer. Instead of that 3,000 shrill voices would yell: "'Nias"—that is, if they knew. Mr. Holmes lectures and questions, and exhorts, and teaches the whole 3,000 as one pupil and talks to them in one language, whether they be German, Russian, Scandinavian, Polish, Bohemian, French, or Italian. If their souls are to be saved they must be saved in English. Mr. Holmes believes in this wholesale tuition, and he certainly has a right to. One of his pet phrases is "the enthusiasm of numbers."

"What are the advantages of our method?" asks Mr. Holmes. "The enthusiasm of numbers," Mr. Holmes replies. "There is something about a vast host which has power in it, and the children feel that influence and are carried along by it. This influence cannot be attained in the ordinary plan of dividing a school into small classes with a teacher for each. By this plan our school would require 450 teachers—a teacher to every ten children—and where is there a church can find so many teachers able and willing to be present every Sunday? And if the teacher is irregular in attendance the class goes to pieces. It has been found that about 1,000 children is as large a school as can be operated under the old plan, because not more than 100 teachers can be secured in one locality, and 1,000 have not the magnetism that 4,000 have. Another advantage is the simplicity and economy of the plan. One teacher and twenty good helpers can handle a school of 5,000 children, and our expenses are the merest trifles as compared with that of schools run on the old system.

The fact is, all Mr. Holmes wants for a Sunday school is a big, warm hall, a couple of policeman, a cornet player, and a few thousand children. Teachers are a luxury he can easily dispense with. At present he has forty or fifty assistants whom he calls teachers, but all they do is to walk up and down the long aisles, find places for new arrivals, and keep the sections in order by a kind word here and a box on the ear there, as occasion may warrant.

By 3 o'clock the 3,000 children between the ages of five and ten are seated in the main hall, filling it completely. Those under five are taught in the infant class, and those over ten or so in the Bible class, these classes being taught in the ante-rooms or smaller halls. There is no confusion in the seating of the big crowd in the main hall; the pupils arrive in single file and march to their seats, the banner-bearer leading each section to its appointed place on the floor. When all are seated Mr. Holmes mounts the platform, followed by Fred. Austin, the cornet player; Miss Besley, the pianist; Mr. Goodwillie, the conductor; and the Rev. Mr. Lattimore, the pastor of the Central Church Mission. There are usually a few members of the Central Church and other grown people and friends of the school present, and they also get seats on the platform. The platform is at the apex of the diamond, the hall being so arranged that every one has a direct and unobstructed view of the teacher and his apparatus. Mr. Holmes begins by pulling to the centre of the platform a large wooden frame—a cross between an easel and a clothes horse—from which is suspended a thick bundle of sheets of paper. Then he takes a pointer and turns the sheets until he finds one that pleases him. "Hymn 121" he announces. The sheet he has turned to view is covered in black type that could be read a block away with a verse like this:

Stand up! stand up for Jesus!
Ye soldiers of the cross:
Lift high His royal banner,
It must not suffer loss.

Mr. Austin blows his cornet, Miss Besley bangs her piano, Mr. Goodwillie waves a white wand, Mr. Holmes swings his arms, and the 3,000 children, led by the cornet, the piano and the wand, lift up their 3,000 shrill voices in a chorus of song that makes the gas fittings visibly shiver. It is really a magnificent sight, sufficient to infuse some enthusiasm into the flintiest hearted cynic. Then there is prayer, and then some more singing. The prayers are short and the singing long, which is as the children like it. Then Mr. Holmes, or occasionally Mr. Lattimore, delivers the address of the day. It is no stupid, extemporaneous address, but a carefully-prepared oration, bristling with fresh anecdotes and pointed with not oppressively obvious morals. Honesty, temperance, courage, perseverance, courtesy and every other attribute of an elevating moral character is taught in simple, homely language and in a manner that claims the attention of the children from the beginning to the end. Then there is more singing, and still more, but no prayers to speak of. The printed sheets on the easels take the place of hymn books and Bibles. There are several easels—some with hymns, some with texts of Scripture, some with illustrations. School is over at 4. The boy at the further apex of the hall beats a march on his kettle drum, Mr. Holmes rings a bell, and section after section file out slowly and in order. The discipline is all that could be desired and more than could be expected.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

M. Aime Gerard, after careful investigation, holds that the saccharine matter of the sugar beet is found exclusively in the parts above ground.

The British Association's committee to observe the migration of birds has learned that birds on their arrival at the British Isles, as a rule, avoid high cliffs, and prefer to enter river valleys, whence they spread gradually over the area embraced by the river tributaries.

The advisability of testing as foggy weather signals sudden flashes—such as those of gunpowder—has been suggested to the British light-house authorities by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Stokes, who think the flashes might attract attention where an equal fixed light might escape notice.

On the authority of Mr. W. T. T. Dyer, an English botanist, a remarkable tree of South America, a Rhopol, agrowing to a height of about twenty feet, is said to be absolutely indestructable by fire, thriving in districts which are burned over twice a year with the annihilation of every other form of vegetable life.

Two patents were recently issued to Mr. Lucius J. Phelps on duplex telegraphy. Under these inventions it is claimed that the same wire used for telegraphing to or from trains may be worked "duplex," thereby enabling it to be used as an ordinary Morse wire between stations, and simultaneously used for telegraphing to and from moving trains.

The more numerous the vibrations are, the higher is the sound. The deepest or gravest tone that it is possible for us to hear has thirty-two vibrations per second. The highest and the shrillest has about 70,000. Man's voice can scarcely go below a sound that gives 154 vibrations per second, nor woman's voice higher than 2,088 vibrations per second. Children go much higher than that in the shrill cries they sometimes utter.

According to Professor Heim, of Zurich, there are 1,155 glaciers in the Alps, of which 249 are more than 7,500 meters in length. The glaciers are distributed as follows: In Switzerland, 471; in Austria, 462; in France, 144; and in Italy, 78. The largest glacier is the Aletsch, which stretches over 24 kilometers. The total surface of the glaciers is estimated at 4,000 kilometers, of which the glaciers in Switzerland alone furnish 1,840 square kilometers.

New houses are liable to be damp from the evaporation from the plaster and mortar, which contains a large amount of water. A Spanish proverb says of new houses: "The first year for your enemies, the second year for your friends, and the third you may live there yourselves." This tells the whole story. Again, cellar air is apt to be unwholesome; and this is another reason why basement rooms are bad. It is very unwise to keep vegetables in cellars until they decay.

Mr. E. W. Bucke has determined by soundings the depth of the tubes of several geysers of the Rotorua district, New Zealand. The author was satisfied, from his intercourse with the natives of the district, that by constant observations on the direction of the wind and the condition of the atmosphere, they had learned to prognosticate the movements in all these hot springs with wonderful accuracy. He had also observed during his residence that the geysers were in eruption only when the wind blew from a particular quarter.

By a new process of toughening wood it is claimed that the effect produced upon whitewood is such that a cold chisel is required in order to split it, this result being accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure. By this means the cells and fibres are compressed into one compact mass, and it is stated by those who have experimented with the process that wood can be thus compressed to the extent of some seventy-five per cent., and that some of the timber commonly considered unfit for use in such work as carriage building, for example, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash, hickory, etc. This method is applicable, of course, only to wood in comparatively small quantities or sizes.

A Questionable Exit.

"Say, Joe, did the editor accept your poem on 'Beautiful Snow?'"

"No, Charlie. I went into the office on tip-toe——"

"Well that was right. An editor doesn't like to be disturbed. You showed him the poem?"

"I read it to him."

"And he declined it?"

"Yes."

"It must have been execrable."

"Well, may be it was. I left the office on tip-toe.

"Which was right."

"I am not sure about that. I went out on the tip of his toe."—*Call.*

It is estimated that there are 325,570 telephones in use in this country. Nine years ago there were only 870.

MAMMA'S KISS

A kiss when I wake in the morning,
A kiss when I go to bed,
A kiss when I burn my fingers,
A kiss when I bump my head.

A kiss when my bath is over,
A kiss when my bath begins;
My mother's as full of kisses
As nurse is full of pins.

A kiss when I play with my rattle,
A kiss when I pull her hair;
She covered me over with kisses
The day that I fell down stairs.

A kiss when I give her trouble,
A kiss when I give her joy;
There's nothing like mother's kisses
To her own little baby boy.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

There is no place like home, especially if it's the home of your best girl.—*St. Paul Herald.*

There are three kinds of animals in the Wall street menagerie. They are bulls, bears and donkeys.—*Picayune.*

A citizen of Deadwood, Dakota, reached home the other night somewhat earlier than usual. He had been chased home by a ghost.—*Chicago News.*

A poet asks: "What is it makes the noonday air so strong?" Well, perhaps the wife has been boiling cabbage or something like that.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"Shall I light the gas?" asked the landlady at the supper table. "Oh, it isn't necessary," answered the new boarder, "the supper is light enough."—*New York Sun.*

Said George: "On my mind there's a weight;
It is really getting quite leight,
And I fear that your pa——"
He got only thus far,
For he landed outside of the geight.
—*Life.*

A man never more fully appreciates the touching significance of a "vacant chair" than when he goes in a hurry to the barber shop and finds one awaiting him there.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

This is the season that inspires a red-nosed man with confidence. He can blame the warmth of color on the weather, and those who don't know his habits will sometimes believe him.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

A Swiss law compels every newly-married couple to plant trees shortly after the ceremony of marriage. The pine and the weeping willow are prescribed, but the birch is allowed as being prospectively useful.—*Providence Telegram.*

Full many a maid who faints at sight of blood,
And dare not kill a mouse, nor face a toad:
Wears on her hat—more eloquent than words,
The mangled forms of half a dozen birds.
—*Danville Breeze.*

A Unique Bust.

Everything that represents Mrs. Cleveland, the President's wife, seems to have interest to the millions of people in this country. Her photographs are sold everywhere, and the photograpars tell me they all make money by them. An enterprising plaster-cast molder has made a small bust of the first lady in the land, and they are sold about the city of Washington for a good price, but now the Government has gone into making likenesses of the fair mistress of the White House. The old and mutilated bank notes, when they come back to the United States Treasury, are chopped up and made into a pulp, and this is molded into various shapes and forms. The latest design is a miniature bust of Mrs. Cleveland. It takes $10,000 worth of bank notes to make one of the fair President's wife, and each figure is labeled: "Made from mutilated U. S. bank notes worth $10,000." These are sold for a fair price, and are having a good sale.—*Baltimore American.*

The Brazilians.

They have no ambition, no "go" in them, no will or desire for anything but to sleep away their days and pass their nights in singing, dancing and revelry, says J. W. Wells, of the Brazilians. Inhabitants of any country like these

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1887.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—The Supreme Court granted license last week to twenty applicants to practice law.

—Quite a number of small pox cases have occurred among the colored people of Norfolk, Va.

—ANOTHER VETO.—President Cleveland has vetoed the pension bill recently passed by Congress.

—A fire occurred in a livery stable in St. Louis, on the night of the 9th inst., and 80 horses were burnt. Loss $150,000.

—Secretary Manning has tendered his resignation to take effect on the the appointment and qualification of his successor.

—Both the railroad commission and county government questions were indefinitely postponed by the House, which puts to rest those subjects for this session.

—Old counterfeits, which in 1868 caused the withdrawal of every genuine $50 greenback of the second issue of 1863, have made their appearance in Chicago.

—The medical colleges of the United States have graduated over 33,000 physicians during the past 9 years, and the present rate is about 4,000 per annum.

—A Mr. Lester, of Brooklyn, sues Gen. B. F. Butler for $100,000 damages, alleging that he was robbed and falsely imprisoned by the general during the late civil war.

—The business of exporting apples is increasing. Two years ago 220,000 barrels were shipped from the port of New York; in 1885, 302,000 barrels, and last year 349,000 barrels.

DEATH OF BISHOP GREEN.—Right Rev. William Mercer Green, for the past forty years Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi, died in Sewanee, Tenn., Sunday morning. He was a native of this State.

—There is a minister of the gospel in South Bend, Ind., whose total cash income for the year was $203. With this he supported a family of six and paid car fare between South Bend and Laporte every two weeks.

—North Carolina in the number of tobacco manufactories is the leader of the Union, having a larger number of factories than any other State, the number being 192. Next highest is New York with 77, and then Virginia with 71.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.—The situation in Europe is becoming very serious and warlike. The French Chamber of Deputies passed, without debate or scrutiny, the budgets asked for the war and navy departments, amounting to 88,000,000 francs for the army and 30,000,000 for the navy.

—*The Philosopher*, published in Jefferson, Ashe county, says that the reported difficulty between Dr. J. O. Wilcox and ex-Sheriff Baker, going the rounds of the papers, is a most villainous lie. There was no difficulty whatever between those gentlemen, and they and their families are good friends.

—*Harper's Weekly* for February 26th, 1887, will contain the continuation of the series of articles on the South already begun in the Harper periodicals, and will be published on February 23rd, 1887. A supplement of four pages of illustrations, accompanied by appropriate articles, will be devoted to Augusta, Ga.

—Mary Baker, the fasting girl of Monon, Indiana, has completed her one hundred and fifth day and still lives. The doctors say they see signs of dissolution, however, and the girl's death is expected to occur very soon. Her feet and hands have begun to grow cold, but she is still conscious. There is a spirited controversy going on among medical men in reference to her disease, but only a post mortem examination can reveal the facts. Perhaps when she is dead the doctors will be able to explain all about the remarkable fasting feats which have taken place within the last few years.

Mutinous Convicts.

News from Asheville of the 7th says a mutiny occurred last night at the stockade for convicts on the Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad at Gash's Creek, four miles from this city. About 40 of the 100 convicts stationed there refused to retire last night, and the officers who went inside to adjust matters were stoned from a barrel of rocks the prisoners had for some time been accumulating. This morning, when ordered out to work, the mutineers refused to go, and defiantly cursed the guard, composed of only ten men. The 60 convicts not in sympathy with the mutiny came out. This placed the guard in a dilemma. They fired over the heads of the defiant convicts, but that only enraged them the more, and they swore they were not afraid of cartridges. Small shot were procured, and the guard fired into the mutinous crowd and wounded them in the legs. This brought them to terms, and seven of them were taken to the hospital. They still look sullen and defiant, but have been at work to-day.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of Charlotte Observer.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—A bill was introduced relating to the partition of real estate.

To better the protection of property from fire.

A bill to exempt woolen and cotton manufacturers in Shelby from taxation. Lost.

A resolution was passed requiring the Adjutant General to publish a roster of the Mexican soldiers, and furnish each Superior Court clerk with a copy.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to prohibit justices of the peace from serving as county commissioners.

To abolish the spring term of Wilkes court.

To change the name of Wilmington and Carolina to the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta road.

The special order being a bill to enhance the State's interest in the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad by branch lines, and allowing convicts for use in the proposed work. An amendment was offered that the number of convicts furnished was not to interfere with the number on the Murphy branch of the W. N. C. Railroad, was withdrawn, and the bill passed its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Atlanta, Asheville and Baltimore Railroad, passed its second reading.

To allow magistrates to issue process outside the county where they reside in case of debt, passed its third reading.

To allow the Governor to appoint an attorney to hold court in case the judge was prevented from attendance was tabled.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—The following bills were introduced:

To extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

To protect infants' estates.

To punish the resistance of legal process in certain cases.

To provide for criminal statistics to save expenses in appeals; passed third reading.

The bill to allow a per diem for special venires was tabled.

HOUSE.—No important bills were introduced; the following passed third reading:

Incorporating the Atlanta, Asheville & Baltimore railroad.

The Railroad Commission bill was called up as a special order.

Mr. Lindsay's amendment that the commissioners shall not have the power to impose pecuniary interest on any railway.

Pearson raised a point of order that the question was a motion to reconsider the bill which had passed its second reading. The motion was reconsidered and prevailed. The bill came up for its second reading.

Overman moved to go into committee of the whole and consider by sections. Lost, ayes 38, nays 47.

Holt said there was no necessity for the bill, as the inter state commerce bill covered the matter.

An amendment was offered to elect the commissioners by the Legislature.

York opposed Holt.

Worth and Ewart favored the bill.

York moved to table; ayes 47, nays 47.

The tie was broken by the Speaker voting nay. The motion to table was lost.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—The following bills were introduced:

To punish bribery of delegates to nominating conventions.

To pay rent for the governor's residence.

A motion to take from the table the bill to pay mileage for special services caused a sharp passage between Williams, of Davidson, and Clarke, both Senators being rather personal. The motion was lost.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to relieve the disabilities of W. W. Holden.

The Railway Commission bill came up on its second reading, and Osborne offered as a substitute that one commissioner instead of three be appointed.

Mr. Ewart rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he did not charge that the lobbyists used money to influence votes.

Mr. Ewart accepted a number of amendments, among them one to strike out section five.

Mr. Holt spoke in opposition to the bill and Mr. Overman in favor of it.

Mr. York attacked the bill and moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, on which was called the previous question, which was sustained, the result being ayes 60, nays 48. (Applause on the Republican side.)

The County Government bill was taken up and Mr. Overman moved to indefinitely postpone. The result was ayes 55, nays 49. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

SENATE, Feb. 11.—The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing the commissioners of Yadkin county to levy a special tax.

To abolish the June term of Catawba County Superior Court.

The bill to support the department of agriculture was made the special order. The question of the postponement was widely discussed, but finally voted down. Ayes 13, nays 28.

The amendment of Mr. Lackey, to reduce the salary of the chemist to to $1500 was lost. Mr. Fields amendment, reducing his salary to $2,000 was carried and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 33 to 8.

HOUSE.—The judiciary committee reported unfavorably the bill to relieve the political disabilities of W. W. Holden.

The following bills were introduced:

To restore to the people the right to elect county commissioners.

The special order for the consolidation of the Rutherford Railroad Company with the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago. The Crawford amendment providing that the company shall begin in one year and complete the road in eight years through McDowell, was voted down. The bill then passed its second and third reading.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced to authorize the employment of convicts on the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.

The bill to allow Vance county a representative singly was reconsidered and referred to the Judiciary.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:

To establish a printing office at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

To prevent extortion.

To establish a house of refuge.

To allow the people to elect magistrates and commissioners, the former to give $1,000, and latter $5,000 bond.

Webster arose to a question of personal privilege in the matter of his decision and course on the railroad bill last night. He read a letter from ex-Speaker Price sustaining him, and asked that the letter and protest be spread on the journal. The request was granted.

The bill to repeal the stock law of Vance, Warren and Halifax counties, passed its several readings.

To establish a criminal and abolish the Inferior Court of Buncombe passed its second and third readings.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—The following bills were introduced:

To incorporate the Northern and Southern Railroad Company.

To extend the time for the organization of the Western Mining and Manufacturing Company.

To amend the charter of the Atlantic Coast Railway Company.

The following bills passed their second reading:

To amend the charter of Greensboro.

A bill to incorporate the Cranberry and Piedmont turnpike, and allow it one hundred convicts, passed its third reading.

A joint resolution was introduced that the legislature adjourn March 7th.

In the HOUSE no bills of importance were introduced. Several stock law bills were considered, and bills passed their third reading repealing that law in Green and Granville counties, and passed its second reading repealing it in Richmond; the people are to vote on it in each case.

The committee made a favorable report on Mr. Pearson's bill for a change in county government.

About the University of North Carolina.

President Battle, of the University of North Carolina, in his report to the Board of Trustees, dwells particularly upon the fact that the University is doing good service in educating the poor young men of the State. He states "that there are now in the University more than one hundred youths with hands brown with toil; some cooking for themselves, others hiring their own cooks, some on county appointment free of tuition, others going into debt for it, with threadbare clothes, in the coldest weather without great-coats, hovering over scanty fires, but with the flames of noble resolutions burning in their breasts."

The Big Strike Ended.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Following the declaration of district assembly forty-nine, of the Knights of Labor, that the strike was off, there was a general rush of longshoremen and freight handlers along the whole river front to get back to work. At some of the piers along East River the strikers had not even awaited an order from headquarters, but had crept back to work on the best terms they could make. As early as six o'clock this morning, gangs of strikers were seen around the piers, waiting to catch the foremen and superintendents as they came to their respective piers. In other cases the strikers slipped on the docks among the non-union men and over the bulkheads through the side entrance Pier Agent Hall said he had all his old hands back and twenty-five outsiders were also there whom he could not find employment for. At Clyde, Memory and Ward piers, also, many of the old hands had found their way back, but in no instances were they recognized as unionists. By Monday it is expected that the business of the steamship companies will be proceeding as even as before the strike.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—There are 3,000 insane people in North Carolina, according to Dr. Grissom.

—W. S. Moore, of Greensboro, has shipped this season 38,505 rabbit skins.—*Workman.*

—A revival of religion is going on in the M. E. church at Reidsville, and over 70 persons have professed religion.

—The next annual session of the North Carolina Medical Society will be held in Charlotte on the second Wednesday in April.

—The State Board of Health reports the jails of the State in bad condition. In the State there are 80 jails, six counties being without them.

—A valuable nickel mine has been discovered near Webster, N. C The vein is said to be 1,500 feet wide and several miles long. A Boston company will work it.

—The magistrates of Guilford county have elected Henry Millis, of High Point, a county commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David Jordan.

—Rev. P. R. Law, of Monroe, has been appointed agent of the American Bible Society in this State, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Rev. C. H. Wiley.

—A mother in Mitchell county drowned one of her children by throwing it into the river. The child begged to be spared but its pleadings were of no avail.

—Newbern is to have a public building. The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings has ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $100,000 for that purpose.

—A meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy will be held in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, February 23d, for the purpose of examining such candidates for license to practice pharmacy as may appear.

—A. F. Whisnant has discovered a fine mica mine on the land of Wm. Hicks, on Briar Creek, in No. 11 township. The mica thus far obtained is of the finest quality, and the supply is very large.—*Shelby New Era.*

—The Patterson Factory Company has built a new house 60 feet long, and added the necessary machinery, and will at once go into the manufacture of plaids in addition to their other lines of goods.—*Lenoir Topic.*

—The number of volumes belonging to the State Library will aggregate over 40,000. By purchases, donations and exchange 789 volumes, 179 pamphlets, and 201 maps, charts, etc., have been received from many States and Territories.

—S. J. Warren, one of the most experienced gold miners of this section, has re-opened the Davidson mine, near the western terminus of Trade street, and at a depth of 20 feet he has struck brown ore that yields $100 to the ton.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

—The U. S. court house and post office building is rapidly approaching completion. The stone wall around the building and the fittings for the postoffice are nearly completed. The contractor says he proposes to finish the building by the last of February.—*Greensboro News.*

—We are informed that several passengers so severely injured in the recent wreck on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad have brought suit against the company for damages. It is alleged that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the company's employees.—*Asheville Advance.*

A Sluggish Liver

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVIGORATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Hon. J. J. Davis Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

Governor Scales after a long and careful consideration of the matter, has appointed Hon. J. J. Davis, of Franklin county, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas S. Ashe. Mr. Davis is the choice of a large portion of the people of the State and in case of acceptance will fill the position with dignity and ability.—*News-Observer.*

Some Statistics.

According to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the current year the increase of production of late years has been truly marvelous. He says: "While the number of the people in 1880 were more than double those of 1850, the production of cereals not only kept pace with the population, but furnished fifty-three bushels for each inhabitant in place of thirty-eight at the earlier date. With an increase of $7,000,000 of people in the first half of the present decade, the aggregate of cereals exceeded 3,000,000,000 bushels in 1885, still keeping up the extraordinary rate of supply attained in 1880, and showing in wheat a product five times as large as in 1850, and a corn crop nearly four times as large. During the decade between 1870 and 1880 the population of the United States increased thirty per cent. According to a writer in the Chicago *Current* the number of persons in the medical profession has increased thirty-seven per cent., in the legal profession fifty-seven per cent., and in the ministry forty-seven per cent. These and other statistics, showing a greater proportional increase in the professions and in vocations in which labor is not supposed to be very arduous than in population, are instanced to prove that Americans are developing a love of ease in respect to employment. It strikes us that a simpler way of proving such a proposition would be merely to enumerate the comparative increase in tramps and population.—*Ex.*

Mauna Loa's Deadly Fumes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The latest advices from Honolulu state that on Jan. 15 the volcano Mauna Loa began emitting fire, smoke and lava and has continued without ceasing ever since. The lava is running toward the sea and unless its course is changed will probably do serious damage. Rev. J. D. Paris writes from Kaawola: "For thirty-six hours there has been one continuous series of earthquakes—tremendous jars, with pretty hard shakes interspersed, running into each other, and our house has seemed a little craft or bubble floating on a wave-chopped sea. While I write my table rocks so that it is with difficulty I can keep my seat and hold my pen."

What it Cost to Hang Cluverius.

The bill in favor of City-Sergeant J. C. Smith against the Commonwealth for hanging Thomas J. Cluverius, which was presented to Auditor Mayre day before yesterday, contained the following items: For labor (scaffold), $41; for rope, $25; for suit of clothes, $20; for lumber, $9.25; for cape, $1.50; for silk for cap, 30c; for making same, 75c; for cap and rope, $1.50; for sawdust and hauling, 75c; for scaffold, built by Farrar, $35; for Taliaferro's bill for lumber, $1.80, for hanging fee, $5. Total, $141.92.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Mexican War Veterans.

A special from Raleigh says: Inquiries from persons who will be pensioners under the Mexican War act pour into the Adjutant General's office here, but no aid or information can be given, as there are no rosters or records save a roll of Company A, First North Carolina, and a few letters and orders. It is a great reflection upon the military authorities of that date that they kept no records. Now these are needed to prove claims. It is said that there are not over 250 veterans of the Mexican war now alive in the State. Some think there are not so many. Some are not sixty-two years old.

A Race of Dwarfs.

The explorer, Ludwig Wolff, has recently returned from the Congo. He reports having met in the Sankowron region many tribes of dwarfs generally measuring less than four feet, beardless, with short and woolly hair. They live by hunting, are wonderfully agile, good-tempered and many thousands are dispersed over the wild region. They are known under the name of Patouas. They mix very little with the full grown population. This, says Wolff, confirms the ancient conjectures of Herodotus and Aristotle as to the existence of a race of pigmies in Africa. These African Lilliputians received me very hospitably, says Mr. Wolff.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

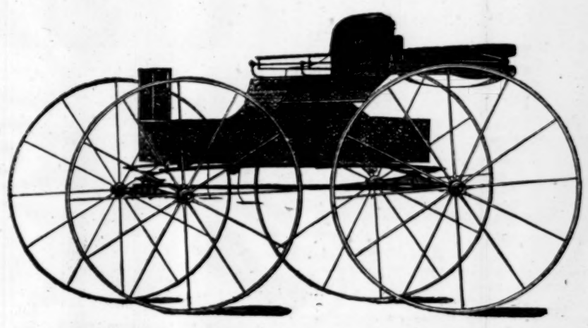
CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR
Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of al goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Stee Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES is delivered by carriers in all the cities, towns and villages surrounding Philadelphia for SIX CENTS a week, and is sold by boys and newsdealers for ONE CENT a copy. It is universally conceded to be the BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD for the price, publishing all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce and Money Markets and ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD in a compact and readable form. Independent in everything. It is not excelled in Quality or Quantity by any paper at any price. By Mail—Four Months, $1. One Year, $3 postpaid. One Month, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

SIXTY-FOUR Columns of magazine-newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting, instructive. The ANNALS OF THE WAR, by active participants, illustrated; Woman's World, contributed to by some of the BEST WOMEN WRITERS IN AMERICA; The Latest Fashions; TIMES YOUNG PEOPLE—by themselves; ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; Topics of the Time; Pointed Editorial Comment; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and ALL THE NEWS are among its attractions. Terms, $2 per annum; clubs of ten, $15, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

12 Pages—96 Columns—5 Cents—$2.00 a Year.

Address THE TIMES, Times Building, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Mill Supplies,	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Belting and Oils.	Patent Riveted Collars.
	Corn and Flour Mills.	

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

SHOE FINDINGS.

No. 44—3m.

ESTABLISHED 1846 MUNN & Co. PATENTS NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA

The most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW MILLS, Steam Engines Gin Powers Cider Mills Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally. Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

E. A. GRIFFITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines & Plants

suitable for permanent orchard planting and stock for Nurserymen.

Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catalogue sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

DO NOT NEGLECT TO READ.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Vol. I., No. 2. For February.

IT CONTAINS:

JULIUS CÆSAR AS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. *Frontispiece.* From the Bust in the Museo Chiramonti, in the Vatican. Engraved by W. B. Closson, after a photograph from the original.

THE LIKENESSES OF JULIUS CÆSAR. With illustrations from the author's collection. John C. Ropes.

THE RESIDUARY LEGATEE; OR, THE POST-HUMOUS JEST OF THE LATE JOHN AUSTIN. *Part First*—THE WILL. J. S. of Dale.

HALF A CURSE. A Story. Octave Thanet.

IVORY AND GOLD. Poem. Charles Henry Luders.

REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS. *Second Paper.*—THE SIEGE. With illustrations from portraits and documents in Mr. Washburne's possession. E. B. Washburne, Ex-Minister to France.

SETH'S BROTHER'S WIFE.—Chapters VI.—IX. Harold Frederic.

THE LAST FURROW. Charles Edwin Markham.

GLIMPSES AT THE DIARIES OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. SOCIAL LIFE AND CHARACTER IN THE PARIS OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Second (concluding) Paper.* Annie Cary Morris.

THE STORY OF A NEW YORK HOUSE. II. Illustrated by A. B. Frost, F. Hopkinson Smith and G. W. Edwards. H. C. Bunner.

OUR NAVAL POLICY. A LESSON FROM 1861. James Russell Soley, U. S. Navy.

THE DUCHARMES OF THE BASKATONGE. Duncan Campbell Scott. A Story.

AFTER DEATH. Poem. Louise Chandler Moulton.

M. COQUELIN. Brander Matthews.

RUSSIAN NOVELS. Thomas Sergeant Perry.

25 CENTS A NUMBER.

$3.00 A YEAR.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers,

743 and 745 Broadway, N. Y.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York.

or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

No. 2—1m.

DO NOT READ THIS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE

STOCK OF CLOTHING

of M. M. STEIN, at a great sacrifice, we shall close out this

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT AND BELOW COST.

The Goods are all new and stylish, Mr. Stein having sold all of his old goods at auction last Summer. This complete stock of goods must be sold within

NINETY DAYS

without fail. This is a genuine closing out sale and not a cleaning sale of old and shop-worn goods.

	Worth	We sel at
Mens' Worsted Suits,	$22.00	$13.90
Mens' Sack Suits, Square and Round,	18.00	11.75
Mens' all Wool Suits,	12.50	9.50
Mens' Good Wool Suits,	10.00	5.00
Mens' Overcoats, Finest Quality,	20.00	12.50

Good Overcoats from $2.00 to $5.00.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats at and below cost.

Mens' Fine Hats worth from $2.00 to $3.00 sold at from $1 to $1.75.

Best Shirt in town only 75 cents.

Undershirts and Drawers from 20 cents up.

Neckties worth 75 cents we sell at 25 cents.

Jewelry almost given away.

Handkerchiefs sold at less than cost.

Rubber Coats sold below cost.

If you give us a call before buying elsewhere you will

SAVE MONEY.

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER,

Granite Front, next to Allen's Hardware Store,

WINSTON, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 23, 1886—3m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!

BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 28—tf.—July 15, 1886.

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instrument on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886.-1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

—The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will have their next meeting on Monday evening, February 21st, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion Founder's Day, Washington Day, and Longfellow Day will be called to mind. The program calls for Sketches, Reviews, Readings, Recitations, &c.,—patriotic and inspiring Music and Songs. The meeting will be entertaining and enthusiastic.

☞ Our rule is no communication published unless accompanied by the writer's name.

—The Revenue collections at the Winston branch office during the month of January amounted to $52,622.92.

—The Mayor's office and place of meeting of the Board of Commissioners is on the second floor of the new fire engine building.

BREWER'S TOBACCO.—We were led into an error last week, Sandy Brewer's tobacco weighed 1277 pounds, amounting to $400—averaging 31⅓ cents per pound.

—On Wednesday of last week there were 400 tobacco wagons in Winston. In consequence of the large quantity of tobacco on the market prices rule low.

—For *Kerosene Oil, Red and White, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, &c.*, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—We regret to learn the Gen. R. F. Poindexter, a well known citizen of this county, residing near Germanton and the Stokes county line, has been stricken with paralysis, upon one side.

—Don't forget to buy your Furniture from the Knoxville Furniture Co., near Orinoco Warehouse. All goods warranted. No Shoddy. No misrepresentations. All goods sold on merits.

THE CELL DOOR FIXED.—Hall's Safe and Lock Company, from whom the steel cages were purchased for our county jail sent a man to Winston, a few days since to remedy the defect in the cell doors.

—A curiosity at C. R. Welfare's in the shape of a few barrels of Porto Rico molasses just received, best in in town at 40c. Also 5 Bags Coffee, to be sold cheap. 2t.

—It may be of interest to those intending to start in the Tobacco Manufacturing business this Spring, to learn that the Salem Iron Works, Salem, N. C., have a few Retainers, Shapes, Hand and Steam Pumps, Pox Screws, Pot Mills, Licorice Boilers, &c., such as are used by tobacco manufacturers, which they will sell at very low figures for cash. 2t.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Little James Blum, son of Dr. J. A. Blum, while out rabbit hunting last week, accidentally shot off one of his fingers, the smallest and the one next to it. The doctor thinks it may be necessary to amputate the other two. He was standing by a rail fence with the butt of a gun on a rail near the ground when he saw a bird, grabbed for his gun which slipped downward and exploded, the entire load going through his two fingers, right up by his face through the brim of his hat. The powder burnt his cheek.
—*Daily.*

SOME FACTS ABOUT FORSYTH COUNTY.—She has about 222 376 acres of land valued at $1,116,904. The town lots in the county are valued at $1,215,139. The real estate in the county is valued at $2 232,043, the aggregate value of her personal property is $4.986,275, and pays a state tax of $13.833.48, and expends $10,087,45 for educational purposes, and for her county purposes she expends $14,553.83. Her taxes are only 12½ cents on the $100 valuation. She has 2394 white polls and 416 colored. The above is for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1886.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The criminal docket of the Superior Court was finished Monday about 1 o clock and the civil docket was called at 2:30. The criminal docket was unusually full, but many of the cases were of a trivial nature and were disposed of rapidly. Judge Boykin has made a good record here by the dispatch with which he transacts business and the satisfactory manner with which his charges and decisions are received by counsel and the public. The present term is the first for years which required over a week for the disposition of the criminal docket which was the largest for many years. This is an unfavorable comment on the extent of crime in our county, though it has a palliation in the fact of increased population and the consequent influx of bad characters; besides there was an increase in the number of retailing cases on account of the operation of the local option law. Without giving the calendar of petty cases disposed of, the following are the convicted sentenced to the penitentiary: Ed. Jones, larceny, 10 years; Wm. Johnson, larceny, 6 years; Wallace Masten, larceny, 5 years; Jerry Lash, larceny 5 years; Efram Williamson, larceny, 5 years; John Fisher, larceny, 3 years; John Christian, larceny, 2 years; Thomas Summers, larceny, 3 years. The above were all colored. The civil docket will not be finished before the end of the term.

The jury in the case of A. C. Snipes, who was charged with the murder of Jesse Smith, returned a verdict of not guilty.—*Daily.*

For *Trusses*, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS; they guarantee a fit or no charge.

—The Salem Orchestra, which furnished the music at Brown's Hall on Thursday night was certainly a surprise to many. We heard one gentleman remark that he thought the music alone was worth the price of admission; another says don't forget the Salem Orchestra, they can't be beat. Its a rare combine of musical talent and the pride of the Twin-city. They were under the leadership of Prof. Lineback. The Twin-City Cornet Band furnished some excellent music on the outside of the Opera House. A few more weeks practicing it will be equal to any band in the State. The Twin-City should feel proud of such an excellent band.—*Daily.*

—Why not mix up happiness with your work? We will be ready in a few days to offer you the very best plow on the market—the "BOSS." Save yourself for it and get no other, and you will be glad and thankful to S. E. ALLEN, dealer in HARDWARE, for it.

—If you want good fresh GARDEN SEEDS, either Buists' or Landreths', go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Feb. 12th, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Louisa Clark, Miss Mary F. Davis, Mrs. Martha Haines, Miss Mattie Lashmit, Mrs. M. V. Miller, Miss Flora Painter, Miss Carrie Rishton, Miss Jennie Rhines, Mrs. Sarah Spaugh, Emer Swaim.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Hugh Beeson, Mr. David Blum, Mr. Starling Bidding, Mr. Will Ball, Mr. Elias Evans, Mr. Lewis Fishel, Mr. John G. Helmstetler, Mr. Samuel Hall, Mr. W. R. Jones, Mr. Cornelius Martin, Mr. Lee Painter, Mr. J. W. Pratt, Mr. William J. Ring, Mr. John A. Rush, Mr. Joseph Tesh, Mr. David Williard, Rev. E. J. Winkler.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Agreeable to notice a number of farmers met in Bethania, on Saturday, Feb. 12th, 1887, to organize a Farmer's Club.

On motion, F. H. Lash was elected permanent President, and J. F. Miller, permanent Secretary.

It was moved and carried that this club be known as the *Bethania Farmer's Club*, and act in harmony with the Forsyth County Farmer's Club.

The club adopted a Constitution and By-Laws It was further moved and carried that a meeting be held on Saturday, Feb. 26th, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of increasing our membership. All farmers in surrounding country are invited to be present.

It was also moved and carried that the club discuss, at its next meeting, the benefits to be derived from a more thorough preparation of the soil for the reception of seeds.

It was then moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the *Progressive Farmer, Union Republican* and *People's Press*.

The Club then adjourned to again meet on day above mentioned.

J. F. MILLER, *Secretary.*
Bethania, N. C., Feb. 12th, 1887.

FIVE FORKS, STOKES CO.,
Feb. 9th, 1887.

Messrs. Editors:—There is a tolerable prospect of wheat, as the fields are beginning to look green.

There has been a great deal of sickness over the country this winter; pneumonia, typhoid fever and measles.

Jas. Schaub's horses ran away with his two horse wagon last Monday, and the wagon was badly broken up, but his horses were not hurt.

J. C. Newsom, the Legislative representative of this county is here in this village, at his home, on a three days visit. W. F. G.

DAVIDSON COUNTY—COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—Messrs. Kendall and Redwine were present at the usual hour for the meeting of the board on Monday, 7th inst. Mr. E. Raper declined to serve on the board, on account of circumstances beyond his control, and a meeting of magistrates was ordered to be held on Tuesday, March 8th, to elect a commissioner to fill the vacancy. The county physician reported the health of the inmates of the jail and poor house excellent T. N. Walker was elected keeper of public buildings. A petition for a public road to begin at Alexander Hege's and run to Reedy Creek, thence to the Lexington and Clemmonsville road, was granted.

Jurors for the Spring term of the Superior Court, were drawn, viz:

FIRST WEEK.—A. A. Cole, Stokes Varner, Jas. T. Fry, Sr., W. W. Bailey, J. L. Underwood, Jacob Lopp, Thos. H. Floyd, Henry Shoaf, Lewis Kennedy, Jno. W. Hedrick, J. A. Leach, J. A. Fouts, Alfred Smith of Geo, G. W. Beeker, B. C. Cole, Franklin Hoover, C. A. Barnes, W. S. Carrick, B. F. Lanier. W. A. Watson, Z. M. Rea, D. C. Moffitt, P. E. Zink, John T. Helpler, W. B. Hunt, C. L. Badgett, Chas. Strupe, J. W. Jones, R. C. May, Michael Sowers, of Midway, Wesley Byerly, Harris Harrison, J. C. Thomas, J. A. Eller, Robert Johnson, Jos. A. Hayworth.

SECOND WEEK.—John F. McKee, Jerome F. Myers, John A. Hall, R. L. Hedrick, Geo. W. Surratt, J. R. Plummer, David Smith, of Cotton Grove, John Morris, of Jesse, Allen Jones, J. H. Humphreys, S. M. Peacock, J. W. Regans, S. G. Underwood, J. C. Wommack, W. S. Burton, J. F. Cross, J. F. H. Daniel, Osborne S. Elliott.—*Dispatch.*

—The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—Why is it that people suffer from a cough when 25 cents will give permanent relief; *Dr. Flynt's Cough Syrup* is the remedy, at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.

North Carolina Midland Railroad.

In pursuance to an adjournment the stockholders of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company met in Greensboro, N. C., on Thursday, February 10th. Individual stockholders were present from various points along the line of the proposed road, and 90 per cent. was represented. Col. A. B. Andrews, a vice president of the Richmond & Danville system, in behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted the following resolutions adopted on the 8th of February, in New York city, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the committee that the N. C. Western Railroad shall be extended from Winston to Wilkesboro, and that active operations be resumed on the N. C. Midland, and the portion of that road from Winston to Mocksville should be first constructed.

Resolved, That A. B. Andrews, 3rd vice president, is hereby instructed to take the steps necessary to carry out this policy.

After some discussion and free expression of grievances and propositions, the subjoined was presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This is received as a proposition on the part of the R & D. R. R., made in good faith and with that the work on the N. C. Midland Railroad from Winston to Mocksville is to be commenced within 90 days and prosecuted as named in the resolution to completion.

Resolved, By the stockholders of the N. C. Midland Railroad, in general meeting assembled, 4143⅓ shares of stock being represented, that the president and directors are instructed to co-operate with A. B. Andrews and the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the immediate prosecution of the work from Winston to Mocksville, as a part of the N. C. M. Railroad, and under the charter of said railroad.

WESTERN FLOODS.

Rising Rivers in Indiana and Michigan—Great Destruction Threatened—Towns Submerged and Houses Washed Away.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A special from Fort Wayne, Indiana, says: The Maumee, St. Jos ph's and Mary's rivers rose five feet last night and a flood now threatens to surpass the memorable one of four years ago. A number of families residing in the flooded district of the city have removed to the upper stories of their residences, or have abandoned them altogether. At River Point between Fort Wayne and Toledo, great distress is reported. Many factories have shut down and the employees are put to work surrounding the works by dykes. The water is now within one foot of the floor of the principal bridge, and the city must shortly be cut off from communication by wagon roads from the north. The river is rising six inches an hour and rain is falling.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—The *Evening Journal's* specials from Lyons, Mich., indicate that there is danger that a considerable portion of the town will be swept away by the flood occasioned by the gorging of ice just below the town. Maple and Grand rivers intersect at Lyons, above the gorge; both are at a flood, and every tributary stream is in a similar condition.

Three houses have been washed away and demolished. A large number have been damaged by the rushing water and ice, and still more flooded four to six feet in depth above the ground level.

At Muir the same condition of things exists, and merchants have abandoned the stores which stand exposed to the current.

Three Rivers is surrounded with water. All the railroad shops are closed and millions of feet of lumber piled in the yards are afloat.

A slight abatement of the flood was noticed at Lyons last night, but it is on in all its force this morning. Rain fell in torrents until about midnight, when it changed to snow and sleet and by daylight fully eight inches had fallen. There is a regular northeaster with a twenty-mile wind. People are worn out working night and day to save their property, Damage estimated at $75,000 to $100,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 11.—A terrific tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, swept over the southern and eastern portions of the city of Akron at 6:30 this morning. In Centre street the chimneys were blown from a whole row of dwellings, and sheds and outhouses were blown into kindling wood. The front of J. Fritz's grocery store was blown out. At Seberling's mower and reaper works a big stack was partially blown, the bricks and timbers smashing through the roof of the main shop where several of the employees narrowly escaped injury.

—As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores the hair, when faded or gray, to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A Creaking Hinge

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, in cases which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my case it has worked wonders, relieving me of

Rheumatism,

after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism, when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system.—R. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and was speedily restored to health.—J. Fream, Independence, Va. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BETTER DRAINAGE OF LANDS ALONG SOUTH FORK CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The Board met in Pfohl & Stockton's office on last Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A quorum being present the following business was transacted:

1st. Ordered that Madison Stewart be appointed overseer in place of David Wilson, resigned.

2d. Ordered that the overseers be notified, through the columns of the PEOPLE'S PRESS, to thoroughly stop back the sand, and do such work on the channels of all streams through the different meadows and bottoms, within their respective sections, as is necessary to allow an unobstructed flow of water currents. This work is to be done by the first day of April, or the overseers will be prosecuted according to law for their neglect of duty.

3rd. Ordered that all members of this Board be earnestly requested to meet at the Courthouse in Winston, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the first Saturday in April, 1887.

CHAS. ROTHROCK,
Chairman of Board.

Excitement in Texas!

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Dr. V. O Thompson's Drug Store, Winston, N. C.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Specials from Dakota and Montana repeat the accounts of heavy losses to stockmen from heavy snows and long continued cold. Snow has laid on the ground continuously since the middle of November and it has been necessary to feed stock during the greater part of that time. Forage is consequently so scarce that straw stacks two and three years old are being bought up for feeding purposes. Heretofore it has been necessary to feed comparatively little during the winter.

A special from Butte, Montana, says that the cattle loss in Montana, near Fort Assinaboine, is estimated at 75 per cent. Sixty dollars is refused for a ton of coal, and green willow poles are selling at $14 a load. Flour and oil are also scarce.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Winston, at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!

RICHMOND BLACK SPRING OATS on hand, and for sale at 55 cents per bushel, by F. & H. FRIES,
Wachovia Mills, Salem, N. C.
Feb. 10, 1887–1m.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

In Stokes county, Jan. 30th, S. Z. PETREE, of this county, to Miss CYNTHIA MORRIS, of Stokes.

In Stokes county, Jan. 25th, by R. P. Troy, R. P. McANNALY to Miss NANNIE WALL.

DIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst., LUCY HOLT, aged 78 years, 3 months and 6 days.

In Greensboro, on the 14th inst., Miss DOUGLAS DICK, daughter of the late James Dick, of consumption, aged about 21 years.

In Winston, Monday morning, of neuralgia of the brain, EDDIE BOWERS, aged 17 years.

In Winston, Monday night, a son of Sam Colbert, aged about 12 years.

A Bloody Affair in Texas.

DEKALB, TEXAS, Feb 8.—Four dead bodies of men besmirched with blood and surrounded by their weeping wives and sisters lay in this little village last night. There was a duel between the four Rossers, father and three sons, and a preacher, J. O. White, resulting in the death of J. E. Rosser and the wounding of his son William, and the death of White and his two young nephews, the two last not being actively engaged in the fight. A feud had long existed between White and the Rossers on account of a disputed ownership of a farm on which White lived. The District Court issued an injunction restraining the Rossers from interfering with White, and after this the County Court granted a writ to Rosser dispossessing White. In trying to eject White the fight was brought on, the four Rossers being pitted against White in a short engagement with six shooters.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect Dec. 19th, 1886.

Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

SOUTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 50	No. 52
Lv New York,	12 15 night	3 40 p m
" Philadelphia,	3 50 a m	5 42 p m
" Baltimore,	6 45 a m	8 00 p m
" Washington,	9 00 a m	11 00 p m
" Charlottesville,	1 45 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg,	4 05 p m	5 15 a m
" Richmond,	1 30 p m	2 30 a m
" Burkeville,	3 25 p m	4 25 a m
" Keyesville,	4 04 p m	5 04 a m
" Drakes Branch,	4 19 p m	5 21 a m
" Danville,	7 05 p m	8 05 a m
" Greensboro,	9 05 p m	9 48 a m
" Goldsboro,	11 50 a m	*5 00 pm
" Raleigh,	4 35 p m	*11 45 am
" Durham,	5 42 p m	*1 39 am
" Chapel Hill,	*4 25 p m	*11 00 am
" Hillsboro,	6 25 p m	2 38 a m
" Salem,	6 40 p m	6 30 a m
" High Point,	9 37 p m	10 16 a m
" Salisbury,	11 00 p m	11 23 a m
Ar Statesville,		12 39 p m
" Asheville,		6 55 p m
" Hot Springs,		9 39 p m
Lv Concord,	11 43 p m	11 59 p m
" Charlotte,	12 45 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg,	3 38 a m	3 34 p m
" Greenville,	4 55 a m	4 48 p m
" Atlanta,	11 40 a m	10 40 p m

NORTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv Atlanta,	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar Greenville,	1 02 a m	2 32 p m
" Spartanburg,	2 17 a m	3 43 p m
" Charlotte,	5 05 a m	6 25 p m
" Concord,	6 01 a m	7 25 p m
" Salisbury,	6 41 a m	8 01 p m
" High Point,	7 54 a m	9 08 p m
" Greensboro,	8 22 a m	9 47 p m
" Salem,	*11 28 a m	*11 20 p m
" Hillsboro,	12 10 p m	*2 45 a m
" Durham,	12 41 p m	*4 45 a m
" Chapel Hill,	*1 20 p m	
" Raleigh,	1 50 p m	*6 50 a m
" Goldsboro,	4 40 p m	*11 20 a m
" Danville,	10 10 a m	11 28 p m
" Drakes Branch,	12 45 p m	2 41 a m
" Keyesville,	1 04 p m	3 01 a m
" Burkeville,	1 42 p m	3 53 a m
" Richmond,	3 45 a m	6 40 a m
Ar Lynchburg,	1 05 p m	2 00 a m
" Charlottesville,	3 30 p m	4 10 a m
" Washington,	8 23 p m	8 30 a m
" Baltimore,	11 25 p m	10 03 a m
" Philadelphia,	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York,	6 20 a m	3 20 p m

*Daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffett Sleeper between New York and Atlanta.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and Montgomery, Washington and Aikin. Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Greensboro. Pullman Sleeper between Greensboro and Raleigh.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations, to all points.

For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

JAS. L. TAYLOR,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the Estate of the late Louisa A. Bahnson, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and made settlement, and all who hold claims against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. L. BELO, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 20, 1887—6t.

Consolidation!

Having consolidated the stocks of General Merchandise of the two late firms of H. W. FRIES and GIERSH & SENSEMAN, and placed the goods at the well known stand of H. W. FRIES, the business to be run under the firm name of

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

we announce to the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country that we are now prepared to offer, for cash, goods in our line in great variety, wholesale and retail, at prices as low as they can be bought of any house in North Carolina,

Thanking our friends for their liberal support in the past, and hoping by close attention to business and square, honest dealing to merit a continuance of the same, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

H. W. FRIES. - - H. A. GIERSH.
W. C. SENSEMAN.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 3.—3t.

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC FOR 1887,

for sale, Wholesale and Retail by

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

Harper's Periodicals.

1887.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE during 1887 will contain a novel of intense political, social, and romantic interest, entitled "Narka"—a story of Russian life—by Kathleen O'Meara; a new novel, entitled "April Hopes," by W. D. Howells; "Southern Sketches," by Charles Dudley Warner and Rebecca Harding Davis, illustrated by William Hamilton Gibson; "Great American Industries"—continued; "Social Studies" by Dr. R. T. Ely; further articles on the Railway Problem by competent writers; new series of illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; articles by E. P. Roe; and other attractions.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HERPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid. Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for the Volumes 1 to 70, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1887.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY maintains its position as the leading illustrated newspaper in America; and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, HARPER'S WEEKLY always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make HARPER'S WEEKLY a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

One Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for 3 years in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 90 to	1 00
Corn, per bushel,	00 to	70
Oats, " "	00 to	45
Rye, " "	00 to	00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to	2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to	0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to	00
Beans (col'd.)" "	00 to	95
Beans, (white)" "	1 00 to	1 20
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to	00
Pork,	7 to	8
Lard,	8 to	00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to	12
" Hams,	00 to	00
Green Apples, per bushel	1 00 to	0 00
Eggs,	15 to	00
Butter, per pound,	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	5 to	08
Beeswax," "	00 to	18
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to	0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to	1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to	1 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to	0 00
Chickens,	15 to	20
Hay	50 to	60

Winston Tobacco Market.

The breaks are larger this week than at any time this year. Some improvement in quality.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 2.00 to $ 3.50
" Medium,	4.50 to 6 00
" Good,	8.00 to 10.00
" Fine,	12.50 to 15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to 4.00
" Medium,	5.00 to 8.00
" Good,	9.00 to 14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to 22.50
" Fine,	25.00 to 32,00
Wrappers.—Common,	18.00 to 22.50
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	40.00 to 55.00
" Fine,	50.00 to 55.00

C. J. WATKINS. W. J. CONRAD.

DR. WATKINS & CONRADS,

DENTISTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

BY THE USE OF

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

OFFICE: Main St., Salem, N. C.
P. O. ADDRESS: Winston, N. C.
Jan. 27, 1887—3m.

C. T. NELSON,

LATE OF LIDDELLE & CO., CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA,

Desires to call the attention of the people of Winston-Salem and the general public to his

Smithing and Dray Building Business,

at the Vogler Old Stand, Winston, N. C. Having had 35 years' experience in Horseshoing and all kinds of repairing, I flatter myself that I can give general satisfaction.

☞ Dray building a specialty.

Have employed Jacob Burk, the well-known Horse-shoer who will be pleased to serve my customers.

Feb. 3—No. 5—3m C. T. NELSON.

Organs and Pianos.

C. N. BROWN,

ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

Has constantly on hand several styles of the most popular and best

PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the market.

TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

Address C. N. BROWN,
Abbott's Creek. P. O., Davidson Co., N. C

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1887.

SAMPLE COPY,

15 CENTS.

$2 a YEAR ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Beautiful Premiums to Every Subscriber.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Extra Premiums to Club Raisers.

2 Copies	$3.50
3 "	4.50
5 "	7.75

For list of Premiums and terms to larger clubs, send for Sample copy, which will give you full information.

Godey's, at the present time is admitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, having the greatest variety of departments, ably edited.

The literary features are: Serials, Novelettes, Short Stories, Charades, Poems, etc.

Among the popular authors who will contribute to GODEY, are: J. V. Prichard, Miss Emily Reed, Jno. Churchill, William Miller Butler, Emily Lennox and others.

Engravings appear in every number, of subjects by well-known artists, and produced by the newest processes. In its Colored Fashions GODEY'S leads in colors and styles. Both modistes and home dress-makers accord them the foremost position.

Paper Patterns are one of the important features of this magazine; each subscriber being allowed to select their own pattern every month, an item alone more than covering the subscription price.

Practical Hints upon Dress Making show how garments can be renovated and made over by the patterns given.

Practical Hints for the Household show young housekeepers how to manage the culinary department with economy and skill.

Fashion Notes, at Home and Abroad, delight every lady's heart.

The Colored and Black Work Designs give all the newest ideas for fancy work.

The Cooking Recipes are under the control of an experienced housekeeper.

The Architectural Department is of practical utility, careful estimates being given with each plan.

CLUB RAISERS' PREMIUMS.

GODEY'S has arranged to give elegant Silver Plated Ware of superior makers as premiums, the value of which in some instances reaches over $25 for one premium. Send 15c. for Sample copy which will contain Illustrated Premiums with full particulars and terms.

Address,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

In club with this paper, GODEY'S and the PEOPLE'S PRESS for $3.00, which should be sent to the office of this paper.

THE CENTURY

For 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

By His Confidential Secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln, he authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, and that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work.

THE WAR SERIES.

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), General Longstreet, General E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by General D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum Generals Q. A. G

THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

STRANGE CONTRASTS OF BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.

Lives of the Very Poor in the City of Mexico—A Specimen Home—Scenes of Squalid Misery.

A City of Mexico letter to the Boston *Herald* says: In a walk of five minutes from the door of a house in which are gathered treasures of art and splendid book collections, where the decorator and upholsterer have wrought their marvels of taste and comfort, you may go through a lane, hidden behind a high wall, where more than 150 Indians, clad each in two simple garments of coarsest woven blue cloth, live in adobe huts ranged each side of a dirty ditch which carries with its filthy water more than the seventy stinks of Cologne. The interior of these huts contain only the simplest articles of use—a straw mat on the dirt for a bed, a few bits of pottery for culinary use, and that is all—absolutely all. The women, strange, uncouth creatures, with long black hair gathered in coarse braids, almost always with a child as brown as burnt umber and as dirty as you can think, strapped on the back, with faces destitute of intelligence—the faces of souls never awakened—these are the female savages of a famous metropolis. These women make a coarse sort of tortilla, which they sell to a very low class of common laborers. The men, equally unkempt, with brutish faces, are carboneros—sellers of charcoal.

They are a sort of squatters; their former homes were among the mountains, but they are now camped in a city with whose real life they have no connection. They are the pariahs of society, lower than the lowest, living lives that seem not human, and making one feel that the only justification of their existence is the Buddhistic doctrine of transmigration, or the Darwinian doctrine of evolution. What is so repulsive as the human face lacking intelligence? A dog is respectable in comparison. He, at least comes up to the idea of what he should be.

One day, examining a house which was under repair, I climbed a short ladder at a back wall, and, looking over, was paralyzed with astonishment—it was like a peep into the "dark continent" of Stanley—a whole narrow lane filled with savages, a swarming plague spot, a horribly repulsive conjunction of wild people. Then I began to realize what lay concealed beind the walls of the Aztec capital. Probably these people have not changed since the days before the conquest. They still talk their queer language, a curious jargon, filled with sounds unfamiliar to our ears. When you chance on a settlement of these people, it gives you an idea of how far our Caucasian race has traveled from its origin, and what civilization means.

A walk of only five minutes, at the most, from the lower end of the alameda, or public garden, will take you to a section rapidly building up with houses of a good class. It is a section where the land is, perhaps, two feet higher than in the centre of the city. These new streets are paved, and along one of them the electric light gives nightly illumination. Being a new section—part of it the garden of the now confiscated convent of San Fernando—there are some vacant lots where a number of poor laborers have squatted, taking the left over remnants of houses, blocks of refuse stone, etc., to make their huts, or jacales, as they are called. Here in this section, amid new houses, graceful, with pretty patios, filled with well-to-do people, live, in their huts, the families I will introduce you to. They are not the sort of Indians I have just been talking about, but a higher grade, and with some ambition to rise in the world.

Let us take this queer, tent-like hut in a vacant lot where workmen are just beginning house-building operations. A New England lad, playing at being a red Indian in his father's back yard, would disdain such a wigwam. It is made of pieces of half-rotten board, some refuse tin roofing, and a decayed straw mat. Its capacity is about that of four persons, packed close. This is the home of Jose and Simona, an industrious married pair, who have in family a grown up daughter and her husband, the latter working away from the home and coming there only to sleep, as Simona says, and then I wonder how they can find room to sleep in that tiny hut. Simona and her married daughter make tortillas, which the latter peddles on the streets of the poorer sections of the town. This daughter has two little children, one a bright-looking lad of three, whose brown skin shows through his ragged cotton shirt, and the other a tiny girl of two, who is clad in a bit of an old cotton reboso of the mother's. The work which Jose has is precarious. In a neighboring street the residents hire him to sweep and water the pavement in front of their doors, and he sometimes earns three reales a day, or thirty-seven and a half cents, equal to about thirty cents American money. The daily food of this family, when Jose is working regularly, consists of frijoles, tortillas and chile. When Jose is out of work, the women must earn enough to support the family, and Simona assures us that there is then "muy poco," which could be translated "mighty little." Industrious woman! A day of steady toil does not bring her a profit of over twelve and a half cents. House rent they cannot pay, so they have to squat in vacant lots. They have no hope in life, and consequently no ambition.

Sad is the death of the little children of the city poor. A tiny coffin is hired, a few flowers brought, and the little funeral procession may consist only of the father carrying his dead baby on his head, the mother coming behind, and perhaps a brother of the dead baby. Often the women do not go out to the burying place, but only the men of the family. One day, in the great plaza, amid the din of holiday music and the life and animation of a crowded public place, I saw a poor woman, a widow, buying flowers to put on her dead child's coffin, which she, alone, was to take on her head to the graveyard. It was a pathetic picture, not to be forgotten.

Above the grade of the Indians and the squatters on the vacant lots are the poor mechanics, the worst-paid people of the class I have ever seen. I know good compositors whose daily earnings are fifty cents a day, or forty cents American money. I have seen a very fair carpenter, who did a neat job, who told me he got but fifty cents a day. And so it goes. And these people have no idea of labor unions, of strikes, or of doing any better in the world. That is perhaps the most hopeless aspect of the case. Discontent is a spur, and may lead to workingmen getting a fairer share of what they create by their toil. But no Boston mechanic who should see these people I have described could consider himself anything less than a pampered son of nineteenth century civilization.

England's Poets Laureate.

The following are the names of the poets laureate of England and the time they occupied that office:

Edmund Spenser, 1591-1599.
Samuel Daniel, 1599-1619.
Ben Jonson, 1619-1637.
William Davenant, 1637-1668.
Interregnum.
John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Lawrence Eusben, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1757-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850.

—*Boston Globe.*

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A Great Mistake.

Sifting the flour and baking-powder together, as most recipes prescribe, is a great mistake. Baking powder should never be added until everything else is in the dish and the mass thoroughly beaten. The reason will be appreciated by every thoughtful person. The moment the milk or other liquid comes in contact with the powder effervescence begins and by the time the dough is ready for the oven it has entirely ceased and the mass is likely to be as "dull, stale, and profitless" as a glass of second-hand soda-water. If all the other ingredients are well beaten, the powder added at the last moment, and the cake put into the oven as hurriedly as possible, the process of effervescence will be assisted by the heat and the dough will rise in a light, spongy mass. This is the secret of the extra-fine cake and biscuit that many non-professional housekeepers boast of.

Care of the Hands.

In cool weather comes the liability to chapped hands, and the discomfort of these is more trying than their unsightliness. With care the hands may be kept smooth even by those who handle the dishcloth. For cleansing the hands use oatmeal instead of soap, or a little ammonia or borax in the water they are washed in. Be careful to dry them thoroughly every time they are washed, and then to apply a little vaseline or cold cream, wiping the hands after the application. Oxalic acid, in a weak solution, will remove stains, or what is better, a bit of lemon, for oxalic acid is poison and must not be permitted to touch an abraded part of the skin. At night rub oatmeal over the hands and wear a pair of kid gloves a size or two large. This is especially for those who, after their housework is done, sit down at the piano, or occupy themselves with fine sewing or silk embroidery.

Four Soups.

Helen Campbell says in the Omaha *Bell:* Here are four rules for four soups, each one flavorous, nourishing, satisfactory, yet not an ounce of meat required in either. They have been made for years, are instantly adopted when once tested, and yet, somehow, though they have been included in cook books and been taught in cooking schools, they are still unknown to the average housekeeper.

TOMATO SOUP.—One quart can, or twelve fresh tomatoes; two small onions; one small carrot; half a small turnip; some sprigs of parsley; one clove; one quart of boiling water; all cut fine and boiled one hour. As the water boils away add more, so that the quantity may remain the same. Put through a sieve; return to fire and season with one even tablespoonful each of salt and sugar and a saltspoonful of pepper. Cream a tablespoonful of butter with two of flour, adding hot soup until it pours easily. Pour into the soup; boil five minutes and serve with toasted crackers or dice of fried bread.

SALMON SOUP, OR PUREE OF SALMON.—One small can, or a pound of salmon, freed from all skin, bones, etc. One quart of milk; one teaspoonful of butter and two of flour; one teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Put over the milk in a double boiler, and when it boils add seasoning and the butter and flour, which have been creamed together and thinned by a half cup of boiling water. Run through a sieve with potato masher, return to fire for a minute and serve very hot. A small portion of the salmon will remain in the sieve, and makes a nice breakfast dish by adding an equal amount of mashed potato, or of cracker or bread crumbs, making in small cakes and frying brown. Moisten them in mixing with a little of the soup.

POTATO SOUP.—Six large or ten medium size potatoes; one quart of milk; half an onion minced; one stalk of celery or a teaspoonful of celery salt; one tablespoonful of flour; one teaspoonful of salt; one saltspoon of pepper; one tablespoonful of butter. Wash and peel potatoes, let them lie in water half an hour or so, and then boil till soft. In the meantime boil the milk in a double boiler with the onion and seasoning. Mash the potatoes after the water has been drained off and add to the milk. Put through a sieve and return to saucepan. Melt the tablespoonful of butter, and when it bubbles add the flour; stir a moment and pour into the soup hot. Should the soup seem too thick, add a cup of hot milk or water. This may be varied by using a tablespoonful of chopped parsley instead of celery, and two eggs may be beaten light and added.

BEAN SOUP.—One quart of any kind of dried beans soaked over night, three quarts of cold water, three onions, one large spoonful of butter or beef drippings, half a carrot, one tablespoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of red pepper, a stalk of celery or a saltspoonful of celery salt. Cut up the onions and brown them in the butter or drippings; then put all ingredients over the fire together and boil very slowly five or six hours. Run all through a coarse sieve; return to fire, and if there is any separation of the bean from the liquid add one tablespoonful of corn-starch or flour dissolved in a little water and boil for a minute. A clove or two is often boiled with the beans, and a cup of milk or cream enriches the soup. A can of tomato added makes another change, and a little pork can always be used if desired, while the remains of baked beans make an excellent soup.

Epitaphs.

A writer in the Detroit *Free Press* says: "I noted the following epitaph in St. Botolph's Churchyard, Lincoln:

"Farewell, vain world, I have had enough of thee,
And now I'm careless what thou sayest of me;
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here.
What faults you've seen in me take care to shun,
And look at home, enough there's to be done."

The following is to be seen in Wolverhampton Church. Date, 1690:

Here lies the bones
Of Joseph Jones,
Who ate while he was able;
But once o'er fed,
He dropt down dead,
And fell beneath the table.

When from the tomb
To meet his doom
He rises amidst sinners,
Since he must dwell
In Heaven or hell,
Take him—which gives best dinners.

The following is from the interior of the Church of St. Peter, Mancroft, in Norwich:

"Here lyeth ye body of ye Susan Browne, ye last deceased of eleven children. Ye first ten interred before ye northern porch without. All descended from their surviving parents, John and Susan his wife. She sought a city to come, and upon ye thirtieth of August she departed hence and found it. Salutis Anno 1686. Ætatis suæ 19.
"Here lyes a single flower scarcely blowne;
Ten more before the northern gate are strowne,
Pluckt from the selfsame stalke onely to be
Transplanted to a better nursery."

One of the best epitaphs I ever saw is in Chatham Churchyard, where a man had buried two wives. After stating the name and age of the first he added:

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

In a few years his second wife died, and following her name and age is:

"I called upon the Lord, and He heard me, and delivered me out of all my trouble."

Officers of the Sub-Treasury note the fact that while heretofore there has been no use for pennies in the South and Southwest, there is now a great demand for them there, as trade is increasing so decidedly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Preserving Posts.

A medium has been sought for many years by which posts to be set in the ground might be preserved from decay at a light cost. The difficulty has been and will continue to be that the post decays quickly at that point just where it enters the ground. The reason why wood and, indeed, any perishable substance decays much more quickly at this point than at any other is that it is here submitted to alternate saturation by water and drying. In a merely moist state the oxygen of the air, "the great builder-up and the great destroyer," then acts most actively. The process of decay is really combustion, more or less active, and this is brought about by the action of oxygen in connection with moisture, producing heat, imperceptible to our outward sense though it may be. This is fairly well exemplified and in a comparatively swift manner in putting up a hot bed and is well known to every practical gardner. The litter and the manure in a moist state acquire heat when laid up to a sufficient depth so they will not dry out, and the heat—combustion—is fast or slow just in proportion to the admission of air through the mass. If rather loose it heats quickly and soon burns out, or fire-fanges, as it is called. If more compact it burns slowly, and the residue is a black mould corresponding to charcoal in a finely-divided state.

Wood or any other substance containing carbon—iron and lime, for instance—is quickly acted on by oxygen in the presence of some heat and some moisture. The iron is changed to an oxide and the lime to a hydrate. Wood or any other vegetable substance under the action of air and moisture is changed to humus, a black impalpable constituent of soils.

It does little or no good to char posts. It simply prevents the outside from decaying, but does not in any manner prevent decay inside the charred portion. Tar or any paint does not prevent decay, the post being in the ground, for the moisture is constantly saturating the substance from below. But if we saturate the whole substance of the wood with some non-drying oil, the post will be preserved until the oil is carried away by natural means, requiring many years. The best oil to use is crude petroleum, because it is cheap and easily applied. The proper means is a tank deep enough to hold the posts in an upright position until saturated one foot higher than they are to be set in the ground. If not, successive coats may be applied with a brush, at intervals of three days, until the wood will take up no more. Three good coats will generally suffice, and such posts will last fully three times as long as they will when set in their natural state. But they must be thoroughly dry before painting.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Coarse manure with considerable litter in it is the best form of top dressing for winter.

There is a good deal of nutriment in sweet apples, and most kinds of stock are fond of them.

Thoroughbred hogs can be made to weigh 200 pounds in six months; scrubs cannot with double the food.

Weighing a cow's milk will not cause her to give any more, but may cause her owner to substitute a better one.

Do not disturb the bees after they have been placed in their location for the winter, unless they have been very badly placed.

Dry, cold air is an essential condition for the preservation of grapes. Cold storage is practiced by large fruit-growers.

It is suggested that farmers, when butchering, will do well to boil calves' and sheeps' heads and let the fowls pick them to pieces.

Every farmer should possess a good chest of tools and a well-arranged workshop. He can easily save the cost of both within a few years.

It is better for a farmer to stick to one breed for each sort of stock, but it is very important that he select the best breeds to begin with.

If by accident any winter lambs are dropped, give them a little attention at first and they will be the most valuable lambs at weaning time.

Forest leaves not only make excellent bedding material, but they add to the volume of manure. When convenient too many cannot be saved.

Clean the grass and other vegetable matter away from around the apple tree roots, so that mice cannot find a hiding place there to gnaw the bark.

When breeding horses for the farm do not ignore speed, but have that speed in walking instead of trotting, and train the colts in the same direction.

A prime fleece cannot be cut from the back of a half-starved sheep. The only way to secure such a fleece is to keep the sheep in good condition the year round.

It is well said that immature animals are often overtaxed and their future usefulness injured. Horses seldom arrive at their full strength until eight years old.

Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant explains that a cool spell of weather just as corn is coming up helps the prospective crop by giving the roots chance to get ahead of the tops.

Cows in milk should be well supplied with water, from which the chill has been taken off. A little labor in this direction will mark a great difference in the yield of milk.

Cover the strawberry beds with straw, and in the spring, just before the plants are to start, loosen the coating up, and when dry burn it off. It will cause a vigorous growth.

The Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. This is the natural way of feeding, and is an argument for low mangers.

It costs but little more to keep pure-bred stock than it does to keep mongrels, and the extra expense is at the start, and that is soon made up by the superiority of the stock.

The growing animal, intended for beef, requires a little exercise daily to promote muscle and strength of constitution; but when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

To prevent manure from fire-fanging, it is recommended to make holes in the heap and pour cold water into them; also turn it over occasionally. The latter will facilitate rotting.

Keep a few sheep on the farm, if not many. Wool will always bring cash at some price, and it comes off when there is little else to sell. Mutton always sells well and is always good for the table.

Give the feet of lame sheep a careful paring, cutting away all affected parts, and dip each foot in a cupful of hot blue vitriol and vinegar. One application will generally cure the worse case of foot-rot.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: Top dressing has given us an average of full two and three-quarter tons of hay per acre from meadows that three years ago were hardly worth cutting.

If there is but half enough fodder for cattle better feed it in the first half of the winter, then sell, than to pinch along to grass and find the cattle then not worth as much as at the beginning of winter.

A stock-breeder says: For scurvy or itch in calves, mix spirits turpentine, sulphur, and linseed oil, and apply twice a week. It serves for any other animal, and for the scaly-leg in the Asiatic strains of poultry.

In his work on feeding animals Professor Stewart states, as the result of careful experiment, that ten pounds of turnips and one pound and a half of corn will fatten a young sheep or lamb faster than three pounds of corn alone.

Corn-cobs charred until they become brittle, and then extinguished with salt water, are good to throw to the pigs from time to time. They will eat them readily, and the dose corrects acidity of the stomach, imparts appetite, and promotes health.

The best winter crop the farmer can cultivate is a crop of manure. Provide plenty of bedding for stock to soak up the liquids of the stable and yards. This is one of the common-sense ways of making manure and at the same time utilizing straw and other litter.

In most kinds of farm work three horses of about eleven hundred pounds' weight each are better than two of 1,500 each, and the cost of keeping three of the lighter weight will hardly exceed that of the heavier animals, while there will be a great advantage many times in separating them for use singly.

A floating extract says, and truly: A hog cannot thrive, however liberally fed, when obliged to sleep in the cold and wet. Given a shelter from rain and snow, and hogs will huddle together and keep themselves warm. If one pig is kept by itself with plenty of straw it will entirely bury itself in it to keep warm.

A fruit-grower found that by making a frame six inches in diameter and sixteen feet long, with half-inch holes bored on the sides and top, and the frame placed in the centre of a matted row of strawberries, and filled with water from one end every day, that the quality and size of the fruit were largely increased.

So determine the proportion of pure blood in an animal, add together the pure blood contained in the sire and dam and divide by two. For example, the produce of a three-quarter blood and a one-quarter blood will be a half-blood. So will the produce of a pure blood and a common animal, and the latter cross will, as a rule, be superior to the first-named.

Oil, says the *American Agriculturist*, is fatal to every insect which it touches, and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of lard and one of sulphur well rubbed together, and with the addition of one ounce of kerosene oil and one dram of creosote will be found an excellent remedy against all sorts of insect vermin, while the liberal use of kerosene oil on poultry roosts will free the fowls from their tormentors.

While it is economy in feed to have the cattle barn well protected against cold in winter, especially against cold winds and blowing rains, there is danger of overdoing the thing. Don't make the barn too close. Have it well ventilated. The amount of air admitted should be under control and regulated daily as the needs of the animals require. Light, too, is very necessary. Provide plenty of light. Glass is cheap, and windows of this material should be provided.

The following preparation applied to the surface will prevent any rusting on plows or any other metal surfaces. Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again.

A Real Cowboy.

Walking into a neat, little restaurant down on State street the other night, the Chicago *Mail's* "Club Man" was somewhat astonished to see about a dozen dirty-faced gamins sitting at a long table discussing an excellent supper, and at the head of the table sat a Western looking, happy fellow, with all the appearance of an ideal cowboy, except the sombrero, and that hung on a hook near by—a regular stunner, with width enough for a small umbrella, and a wealth of silver tinsel on it. Investigating, the "Club Man" discovered that the cowboy, who had come in with a train of cattle from Fettermen, Wyo., on the Chicago & Northwestern, a few days ago, had been paid off and was enjoying himself. The proprietor of the restaurant said he came in about half an hour before, followed by the troop of Arabs, and had negotiated for supper for the gang. He had given carte blanche to the boys, and they had ordered everything from fried oysters to a hot mince pie, and the cowboy had deposited a $20 gold piece in advance. He didn't seem to be drinking, but unusually good natured and intelligent. He was telling the boys big stories about the mountains, plains and sunshine of the West, of cattle drives and stampedes, and the boys were listening and eating with an earnestness which was refreshing. Their host didn't seem to pay special attention to any one in the room except his guests, and presided at the banquet with as much dignity and self-possession as if he were the major-domo of a palace. Among the things he mentioned was the fact that last summer, a year ago, he had become acquainted in Wyoming with a great painter, who was also a poet, and who had been out there to make sketches for a big Western picture he was going to paint. Then, in a quiet and quaint way, he recited to the boys a cowboy poem which the poet-painter had written, and which had this refrain:

"With his slouch sombrero
And brown chapararas
And clinking spurs.
Like a centaur he speeds
Where the wild bull feeds.
And he laughs, Ha! ha! Who cares? Who cares?"

Lincoln and Army Deserters.

Horatio King writes thus to the *Magazine of American History* of Lincoln and army deserters:

While writing of President Lincoln I will relate another singular incident not generally known, I think, and which comes to me on undoubted authority. At the beginning of the war, oftener probably than later in the fearful struggle, sometimes on going into battle a soldier who had "never smelt gunpowder" would falter, shrink away and maybe throw down his arms, utterly unable from cowardice to proceed, thus rendering himself liable to the penalty of death. When these cases came before President Lincoln, and the necessity of making an example of such culprits was pointed out to him, he invariable plead off. By the way of convincing him not only of the imperative necessity of strictly enforcing the law as a restraining influence against cowardly instincts, but also of its reasonableness and justice, it was urged that the soldier, seeing before him two dangers—on the one hand sure death if he acted the coward, and on the other a reasonable chance of escape if he pressed forward in battle—he would naturally choose the lesser of the two, and thus save his honor at least, if not his life. But it was all to no purpose—Mr. Lincoln solemnly declaring that he never could consent to sign the death warrant of a soldier for failing to go where his legs refused to carry him; and he never did. He consigned to pigeon-holes, without his signature, scores if not hundreds of these cases, where they now lie buried at the War Department.

Charleston papers suggest the cultivation of ramie in South Carolina, as it can be raised there as easily and profitably as in Louisiana, where it yields a net profit of $69 an acre. The beautiful fibre from this plant is now largely used in the manufacture of the finest fabrics. There are over 500 factories in Europe using it for fabrics of all sorts, from coarse sailcloth to the finest laces.

Since 1877 five hundred people are officially reported to have been killed by the railroads in Jersey City.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Onyx and pearl jewelry is once more fashionable.

Some of the newest fur boas taper from the middle to the ends.

Mendelssohn's sister wrote several of his exquisite "Songs Without Words."

The Women's Club of Milwaukee have raised $25,000 toward building a clubhouse.

Queen Victoria is the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe excepting Emperor Willium.

Plush and velvet, with dots of contrasting color, are much used for millinery purposes.

One of the fancies of Queen Margharita of Italy is a strong preference for women physicians.

Mrs. Horace Helyar, the wife of the British Secretary of Legation in Washington, is a famous beauty.

Women have been elected on the school boards of Springfield, Brockton, Malden, and New Bedford, Mass.

Short mantles with the back of jet are very stylish. Passementerie and fur make the trimming of these garments.

Some of the newest English tailor-made dresses and jackets are ornamented with bands of leather machine-stitched on.

Many of the pretty and dressy short wraps are lined with a brilliant-hued plush which shows in the stylish shiny sleeves.

A Japanese lady has recently been engaged on the editorial staff of one of the most important political newspapers in Tokio.

Some of the newest fans for full-dress toilets have a bracelet and bows and flowing ends of ribbon attached for holding them.

Broadcloth in all the day colors, with astrakhan medallions of contrasting tints, is used for panels for dresses of plain cloth.

F. W. Kennie, of San Francisco, says that city has 300 young women who are heiresses to $500,000 or more each, and all are unmarried.

Miss Allen, who has done much to promote physical development in young women, has established a gymnasium for their use in Boston.

A thick silk cord is used to finish the gathered waists of little children's dresses, instead of a belt, being sewed on to cover the join at the waist.

HEALTH HINTS.

Insomnia can be avoided by taking a short walk immediately before retiring. A good and harmless sleeping mixture, in extreme cases, is fifteen grains of chloral of hydrate mixed with half an ounce of orange-peel syrup, taken at bedtime.

A sick-room should not be used as a parlor to receive company in. Be it child or adult, the excitement of meeting friends is always followed by great depression; the more severe the illness, the greater and more dangerous the depression.

Take plenty of out-door exercise. God's sunlight and the fresh air of heaven are two of the best preventives of sickness known to man—add to these the healthy state of the circulation induced by exercise and the enlivening effect on the mind, and disease won't have much of a foothold.

Great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite, so far from being the sign of good health, is a certain indication of disease. Some dyspeptics are always hungry, and feel best when eating; but as soon as they have finished eating they endure torments so distressing in their nature as to make the poor victim wish for death.

Much ill health may be avoided by paying attention to little things. Every man, woman and child should be careful to go well wrapped up in bitter weather. Overshoes are an article that, though unpleasant to wear, are indispensable in cold weather. The ears and neck should be well protected, and heavy clothing worn next to the skin. Avoid taking cold above all things.

Their Own Fault.

Many farmers complain of what they call their hard lot. They work hard, they say, all their lives and yet never get ahead any. They dress poorly and live poorly, and never spend a cent for any new or improved thing, no matter if it promises to bring back a hundred fold. When prices are high they have nothing to sell and their tub is always bottom-up when it rains. To illustrate at the present time the price of strictly fresh laid eggs in Boston at retail is from 42 to 50 cents per dozen, and it would be interesting and instructive to know how many farmers in this State are able to take advantage of these high prices. The following letters show what can be accomplished by intelligent and enterprising farmers.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Gentlemen:—I have made a trial of your Sheridan's Powder and am much pleased with result; it is really greater than the report would seem to show, for previous to using it I had nine hens; one died the day before I began to use the Powder, two were moping about, but now are bright and laying every day, and the last week of the trial two of my hens have been setting, so that the product has more than doubled. I bought a large can, but only used about half of it; I do not send in expectation of getting a prize, but I thought you would like to know the result.

Respectfully, L. D. TRIPP.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN., Nov. 29, '86.

Messrs. I. S. Johnson & Co.,

Dear Sirs:—I have been using your Sheridan's Powder for two months now for my hens; it works like magic. Last month I got eighty-six eggs from six Langshans, old hens, too. The first of the month I bought three more, and from the nine I have got one hundred and three eggs so far this month, till yesterday, Can't very well compete for your premiums as my hens are producing at their utmost capacity, being fully under the influence of the Powder. I have a neighbor who has twenty-one hens and has only got forty eggs this month.

Yours, CHAS. W. COMINS.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

On receipt of 60 cents in stamps we will send too small packages of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay, and one copy of the "Farmers' Poultry Raising Guide," a new book, fully illustrated, which retails for 25 cents; or for $1 20 (the regular price) we will send one 2 1-4 pound can of powder, and the Guide free. We will send all by mail, post paid. If you do not order the Powder send 25 cents for a copy of the Poultry Guide. It is really worth 50 cents just to show you how to make money from your hens during the season of high prices. Write your name, post-office, and state plainly.

Address I. S. Johnson & Co.,
22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

He Understood.

"But, father," she protested, as the old man ceased speaking, "you do not seem to understand the case."

"Oh, but I do. You shall never marry William, even if he is my confidential clerk."

"Father, you——"

"That is all, Helen—say no more."

Four days later she wrote from Toronto, saying: "Will and I arrived here safely, and were married at once. We have $50,000 of your money. Is all forgiven, or shall we settle down here?"

He telegraphed his forgiveness.—*Wall Street News.*

26,587,335

BOTTLES OF

Warner's SAFE Cure

Sold to Dec. 27, 1886.

NO OTHER REMEDY IN THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE SUCH A RECORD.

This wonderful success of "Warner's SAFE Cure" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been *REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.*

Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's SAFE Cure" and we can produce *100,000 TESTIMONIALS* to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove:

Boston, - - 1,149,122.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON (U. S. Marine Insp., Buffalo, N. Y.), in 1885 was suffering with a *skin humor like leprosy.* Could not sleep; was in great *agony.* For two years tried everything, without benefit. Was pronounced *incurable.* "Twenty bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure *completely cured me,* and to-day I am strong and well." (Feb. 5, 1885.)

Providence, - - 171,929.

EX-GOV. T. G. ALVORD (Syracuse, N. Y.), in 1884 began *running down* with *General Debility,* accompanied with a sense of weight in the lower part of the body, with a feverish sensation and a general giving out of the whole organism. Was in *serious condition,* confined to his bed much of the time. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he says: "I am *completely restored to health* by its means."

Portland, Me., - 441,105.

MAJOR S. B. ABBOTT (Springfield, Mo.), in 1871 was afflicted with *lame back, Rheumatism and Kidney trouble.* Consulted the very best physicians in San Francisco, and visited all the mineral springs there. Took a health trip to the New England States, but for seven years *suffered constantly* from his malady, which had resulted in *Bright's disease.* After using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and two of SAFE *Pills,* he wrote: "My back and Kidneys are *without pain,* and, thank God, I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Remedies."

Bal. of New Eng., - 441,753.

MRS. J. T. RITCHEY (562 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.) was a confirmed *invalid for eleven years,* just living, and hourly *expecting death.* Was confined to bed ten months each year. Was attended by the *best physicians.* Her left side was *paralyzed.* Could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. The doctors said she was troubled with *female complaints;* but she was satisfied her kidneys were affected. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure she passed a *large stone* or calculus, and in Nov., 1885, reported: "Am to-day *as well as when a girl.*"

New York State, - 3,870,773.

Pennsylvania, - 1,821,218.

F. MAYER (1020 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.), afflicted with *tired feelings,* dizziness and pain across the back, and lost appetite. Was sallow and care-worn all the time. The doctors failing, he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and reports: "*I feel like a fighting cock.*"

Chicago, - - 2,808,693.

MR. R. BROWN (2221 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) injured his back from a *fall.* Was confined to his bed six weeks. The fall injured his *kidneys,* producing intense suffering. Warner's SAFE Cure *restored his kidneys* to their natural condition," and he writes: "I am now eighty years of age, *smart and active.*"

Detroit, - - 846,946.

MRS. THOS. SCHMIDT (Wife of the Vice-Consul of Denmark, 69 Wall St., New York), reported that her little son, after an attack of *Diphtheritic Sore Throat* eight years ago, was afflicted with Bright's Disease in advanced form; by the advice of Gen'l Christiansen, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York, she prescribed Warner's SAFE Cure, with the consent of the physicians, and reports, "the physicians say that he will *be perfectly well.*"

Milwaukee, - - 458,894.

MISS Z. L. BOARDMAN (Quechee, Vt.), in in May, 1882, began to *bloat,* thence came *stomach trouble,* terrible *headaches,* and finally the doctor's opinion that it was *Bright's disease,* and *incurable.* Eventually she became nearly *blind,* pronounced by the doctors to be the *last stage* of Bright's disease. After having been under treatment by Warner's SAFE Cure for *one year,* she reported: "*I am as well as any one.*"

Minnesota, - - 648,017.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Worcester, Mass.), in May, 1880, was prostrated by *Gravel.* Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure alone he *passed a large stone,* and subsequently wrote: "I have had *no recurrence* of my trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure *cured me.*"

Bal. N. W. States, - 1,767,149.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

Cleveland, - - 682,632.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB (Westport, Ky.) was prostrated with severe *Kidney trouble* and lost 40 pounds of flesh. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he reports, "I have *never enjoyed better health.*"

Cincinnati, - - 873,667.

GEN. H. D. WALLEN (144 Madison Ave., New York), *scarcely able to walk* two blocks without exhaustion, and, having lost flesh heavily, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure and says: "I was *much benefited* by it."

Bal. Ohio, (State,) - 633,158.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON (Cincinnati, O.) in 1885 reported that his daughter was very much prostrated; had *palpitation of the heart,* intense *pain in the head,* nervous disorder and *catarrh of the bladder.* She lost fifty-five pounds. Other remedies failing, they began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, SAFE *Pills* and SAFE *Nervine,* and within three months she had gained fifty pounds in weight and was *restored to good health.* That was three years ago, and she is still in as *good* health as ever in her life. Col. Thornton, himself, was cured of *Chronic Diarrhœa* of eighteen years' standing, in 1881, by Warner's SAFE Cure.

Southern States, - 3,534,017.

C. H. ALLEN (Leavenworth, Kan.), son Edwin, two years of age, afflicted with *extreme case of Bright's disease,* and the doctors *gave him up.* By the advice of the doctor's wife, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and after taking seven bottles he is *perfectly well* and has had no relapse.

Canada, - - 1,467,824.

San Francisco, - 1,242,946.

J. Q. ELKINS (Elkinsville, N. C.) suffered for ten years from *Gravel,* which attacked him *every six months.* He lost 45 pounds in three months, and his strength was *nearly gone.* After a thorough use of Warner's SAFE *Diabetes* Cure he reports: "I am *as well as I ever was,* after using fourteen bottles."

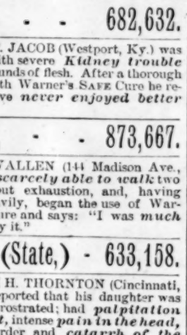
Bal. Pacific Coast, - 732,317.

☞ Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to the testators enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselves.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child SUFFERING FROM CATARRH

A. E. NEWMAN, Graling, Mich.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circulars. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Heavy reductions for postal classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Drs. MINOR, WOOD and others, sent post FREE, by PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JONES of BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Brass Bow for $60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES of BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PILES! DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles. CURE GUARANTEED. Prepared for Piles only. [Physicians' jars by express, prepaid, $2.50.] Price per box, 50c. and $1. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price by the WILLIAMS MFG CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WE GUARANTEE YOU TO RECEIVE 500 SAMPLES FREE Books, Circulars, Letters and Papers from firms all over the U. S. and have your name in new issue of *Agents' Name Directory.* GEO. ALLEN & CO., 86 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

DR. KILMER'S INDIAN CURE CONSUMPTION Oil.

Every ingredient is from Vegetable products that grow in sight of every sufferer. IT has no Morphine, Opium or Injurous Drug